

DESIGN: HOW CANADIAN INDUSTRY IS LOSING OUT

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

JANUARY 10, 1994 \$2.95

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More Seniors
Are Living
It Up. But
Will Baby
Boomers
Retire In The
Same Style?

Amazing Greys

ACTORS HUME CRONYN, 82,
AND JESSICA TANDY, 84



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OPENING NOTES



The Asia Khan conflictive resolution

The car, the cash and the Aga Khan

[illegible]

WORD FOR WORD

Trial
by firing
squad

On Dec. 22 in an *Arctic* editorial, 12 Canadian journalists outlined a bridge dispute at near-Sagehen area left of portage, between and threat of its death by a disaster here of Bosnia Serbs engaged by the death of a comrade. Not until Dec. 28, another week later, did *Arctic* depart editorial in Canada—and the Canadian public—leave the full extent of the incident from an article published in *The New York Times*. Although the journalists were so-called national news agency only a Serbian officer intervened, the matter opened a debate last week over Canadian journalism ethics in its western, *Arctic* Editorial, *Arctic*.

"One Serb cross-checked one of my soldiers with a rifle in the chest and knocked him down. And then they fired a couple of bursts of machine-gun fire in the ground to the right of them. They ended up also killing a dog to show that they were serious."

—Lt Col. David Moore, commander of Canadian peacekeepers in central Bosnia

If the *New York Times* article had been part of a report last Thursday, I would have been informed and we would have made a statement publicly. Had the *New York Times* article not been

BEST-SELLERS

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

1. *The Stone Boat*, Carol Norris (1)
2. *The Broken Bridge*, Margaret Deland (2)
3. *Partly Clouds, No No No*, Emily Dreyfus (3)
4. *The Bridges of Madison County*, Robert Waller (4)
5. *The Broken Mirror*, Vicki Smith (5)
6. *The Black Monks of Willa MacIntosh*,
B. J. MacIntosh (6)
7. *Lake Water for Glenora*, Anne Douglas (7)
8. *Married Women*, Peter Mayle (8)
9. *Aurora the Bridge*, Anne Galloway (9)
10. *The Book of Crows*, Emma Carroll

Extended by Maria Berthoin



Case-control procedures in Bonai's ordinal

been earned yesterday and had the statement come in my desk and my officials' attention today with the RIA report from Lt. Col. Moore, then we would most certainly have made that public."

—Defendant's Manager Denied Colleagues' use, why details of the incident were clear in court.

"I think Canadians ought to ask why there are no Canadian media organizations represented in the *documentary*." ²

—*Brig. Gen. Harry Adlow, director general of military plans and operations, during an interview on CTV's Canada AM.*

"The changing nature of UN involvement—and we have seen it not just here, but in Somalia, Cambodia and other places—means that perhaps we should examine further future operations and also accordingly."

"Yes, it's his first tour—and his last, also, I hope."
—*After Midnight*, where instead Danny
was among the revolutionaries (the doctors

DISCUSSION

1. *Hemlock*, Peter Robert Dinklage (D)
2. *Stranger Music*, George Colson (D)
3. *Stillwings*, Gary Scott M (M)
4. *Agilest Body, Simulacra Mind*, David Chapin
5. *The Screaming Street Yams*, Myron Thelmer (D)
6. *Fire with Fire*, Naomi W (F)
7. *A Life in Progress*, Conrad Webb (D)
8. *The Wicked Life of Crisp*, Harold Thomas (D)
9. *Blind and Believing*, Arthur Jaffe (D)
10. *Head Games*, Joe McGowan (M)



Nalsoner in Moscow, with Airbus in background, friendship crew

FLYING FRUGALITY

In the U.S.-born government, a way of doing the same in the foreign case that is upcoming Parliament (L. in Reform Leader) President Clinton can release a taxpayer and the other Prime Minister can catch a whole air force. That is, at least, is the message from last month's announcement by the department of national defence that the government's so called Y-10 aircraft is one. Double it, it may go to the lowest bidder. One of three A-10 aircraft has been brought from each stripped Canadian Airlines International in 1990. The plane cost \$31 million. In addition, taxpayers must modify the aircraft to suit the plane for the comfort of former pilots and the plane for the comfort of new members of its cabinet on long trips. Double money: how in the plane—use of 1991—after Airbases had to suffer for an (new) world war had May 10. And will the sound-

NY Airports says that it will be a costly endeavor. According to *Forbes* Magazine, a recent study of New York City has found that the world's largest airport is losing time the quarter of the year as 400 flights avoid \$40.5 million or \$2.4 million loss due to the government paid. As for 40 US airlines—among them decares quarters a conference near and elsewhere—they may well be place a liability that is borne indeed, because the place is not fitted to meet current standards for passenger seating. Medicaid says that finding a larger jet is its current item will be surely impossible. And supplying it to passenger airline standards, he says, will be a task that will be a task for the members of the US plane could lead \$50 million. That is about \$6 million more than the potential sale price—and proof that, sometimes, governments really do fly blind.

The personals touch

It's no casual lunch on the dining room table. When a Toronto newspaper failed to print a planned ad for the Dec. 14 launch of novelist-son Nancy Mitton's new album, the headline White took publicity into her own hands. After scanning personal ads in *The Globe* and *Macleod's*, her ex-wife's papers, she saw press releases for her *Peking* *Army* launch—a far cry from back-to-back press for her latest novel, *White*, a 200-page, 10-cent, no-frills paperback. "But I was desperate for news to show up, and there sounded like war: guns," White said, and so, she says only to her publisher, she wrote the ad.



McNider 'is not off limits for comment'

regrets about the impulsive move: "Toronto is a difficult place to meet people," says White. "Maybe I should have a singles' concert next and advertise it through the newspaper ads."

PASSAGES

VOTED (Domestic) **Best Race** 24, **Canadians' favorite athlete** of the year for 1980 is a Canadian. From pool to sports editors and broadcasters. Despite suffering a broken wrist in January, Peter Dinklage (left) was named the best Canadian athlete of the year. Dinklage, who is blind, won the world championships in Japan The North Bay, Ont., where they were an ice captain. A World Cup double hill race at Lillehammer, Norway, the site of the February Olympics, was also included in the current season's first race on Dec. 4, in France. Peter received 96 points for the bidding, compared to 62 points for second-place Canadian, Brian Tashiro. Tashiro, a two-time Paralympic champion, won the 1980 Paralympic Winter Games in Sapporo, Japan. Tashiro is a member of the Canadian curling team.

DEB: Rev. Norman Vincent Pease, 96, whose talks across and 1932 international bestseller, *The Power of Positive Thinking*, inspired millions of people, at a stroke at his Bowling 11 N. turn, 100 lambs on the New York City. One of the first radio preachers, Pease had more than 50 years of weekly broadcasts in the 1930s. The Methodist deacon was 45 other works, but none matched the popularity of *The Power of Positive Thinking*. One of the earliest so-called self-help books, it continued on *The New York Times* bestseller list for 186 weeks, a record at the time, and sold nearly 28 million copies in 42 languages.

1945: Writer **William Steiner**, 89, best known for his best-selling study of Adolf Hitler's regime: *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*; of heart disease in a Boston hospital. A year earlier he reported from wartime Berlin from 1939 until December, 1940. Steiner recently completed a biography of Russian author Leo Tolstoy that is to be published in the spring.

MARRIED: Philadelphia Phillies relief pitcher Mitch Williams, 28, who gave up the World Series-winning home run to Toronto Blue Jays Joe Carter and Ibanez in Game 6, is in Philadelphia, a city Williams had avoided since the Series. Last month, the Phillies traded Williams, who blew another blistering save opportunity during the Series, to Houston.

DIED: Former Teamsters union boss Dave Beck, 93, one of the most powerful North American labor leaders of the 1950s, is a Seattle hospital. A railroader—Beck served 30 months in prison in the early 1960s after being convicted of income-tax evasion and theft.

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ANOTHER VIEW



1994: a year for bizarre controversies

BY CHARLES GORDON

We have already seen the approach of the most peculiar controversy of 1994. There will be others, but nothing will match the argument about sports betters and professional basketball in Toronto.

What makes the controversy so peculiar is that no one wants to take sides. That is because there is no right side to be so. If you argue that the National Basketball Association has no right to demand changes in Ontario laws, then you are defending the province's Pro-Line sports lottery, on which players, if you want to call them that, bet on basketball games, as well as other sports. If, on the other hand, you agree with the National Basketball Association that Pro-Line should go away as a condition of Toronto getting a team, then you are allowing Athletics to push Canadian sports

fun, isn't it. In the 1990s? To make matters more complicated, each side is stressing the huge economic losses the province would have to accept if the other side wins. Pro-Line raises millions of dollars a year and helps to support hospitals, art and museum programs and pension and advertising agencies. The NBA aims to build its own arena, create construction jobs, as well as salaries associated with raising the team, not to mention tourist dollars.

Two additional reasons take the controversy out of the province and into the national arena. First, gambling on the NBA is already widespread among newspapers in North America and the point spreads every day of the season. Second, the defence of the lottery is by a New Democratic Party government, whose moral roots are in the social gospel and whose founders must be turning over in their graves at the sight of poor people's disposable incomes being used to finance health services not to mention the construction of a casino in Windsor. Pick a side, if you dare.

With Ontario Premier Bob Rae's dilemma

in mind, we can foresee other serious controversies ahead in 1994.

For example, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's well-publicized shaking of the trappings of power will throw hundreds of chauffeurs, hairdressers, pollsters, flacks and hushers out of work. This, coupled with the well-publicized abstinence of the kelima party, will add considerably to the national unemployment problems. The last straw will come when the Prime Minister asks that the driveway at 21 Sussex Drive be approved and the wachmen be replaced by piers of cardboard. Fortunately, this will create jobs, causing economists to urge the government to hire greater numbers of unnecessary people.

Meanwhile, as dealing with the economy, the Chrétien government will lose its nerve and carry out the economic policies of the former Mulroney government: interest rates and the dollar will be too high, money spent on job creation will be too low. In the end, the Liberals will discover the deficit, which they suddenly discover as more scary than they thought. They will blame the deficit on 10 years of the Tory policies they are now

carrying out. Once again, they will stay high and the business community will attack the Liberals for not cutting spending further.

That nightmare will be supported by the Reform party and the Conservatives, who both members are in Ottawa at the same time. The House of Commons will be across the river in 1994 and unavailable for compromise. The NDP's federal caucus, already split on the Ontario lottery issue, will be unable to formulate a response. The provincial government will launch a lottery, based on the poverty rate. It will be called the Was-Lane.

In other sports news, the National Hockey League will keep that is happening with the security of the game in order to attract more fans and more television coverage in the United States. Meeting at Disneyworld, the owners will debate a proposal to eliminate sudden-death overtime. Three alternatives to overtime will be proposed.

(1) A shoot-out between the top scorers in the two teams.

(2) Wristling matches at centre ice between the top scorers on either team.

(3) Kicks from goalkie to goalkie between the lucky team mascots.

With respect to the last suggestion, the league will debate a vote of censure against two of the teams that lack appropriate mascots, the Montreal Canadiens and the Toronto Maple Leafs.

In the Quebec election, either the separatist Jean Charest will win, and bring us unilaterally allowing the greater use of English in the province to encourage the tourist trade and investment from the rest of Canada, or the incumbent Liberals will win and begin immediately to enact autarkic measures, including a threat to raise the clockwork in English if demands for more power are not met.

In the field of Canadian culture, the federal Liberals will ponder suggestions for improving the situation of Canada's artists and reject all that involve spending money, blaming the tight-fistedness of the previous government for the fact that they have to create the tight-fistedness of the previous government. A proposal that Canadian movies be shown in Canadian theatres will be rejected once again as too naive.

On a related note, a new cultural prize will be introduced, the Golden Fiddle, given to the member of the arts community who carries most credibly about the winners of other Canadian cultural prizes. A field of thousands will compete.

In 1994, Canada, like Australia, will try to get a debate going in the future of the monarchy. Right-hearted souls will try to muzzle the debate, saying it would not be able to give the Royal Family any more to worry about. More pragmatic souls will argue with greater effect, that it would cost too much to change the change. In the end, our ties with the monarchy will be maintained with the clanking imperial oarsmen from the Capricorn government, which is just beginning Crown Line, a lottery on the succession to the throne.

CHARTIEN'S MR. FIX-IT

In the aftermath of their election victory, as most Liberals set back to work what they had won, Eddie Goldenberg set to work. Within 30 days, the longtime Liberal aide showed why he is Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's most powerful adviser—and one of Ottawa's most influential advisors. Only hours after the Oct. 26 vote, Goldenberg was assigned to handle Chrétien's pledge to accept or, if necessary, tear up the North American Free Trade Agreement. His job was campaign thunder into veritable capstone. First, Goldenberg outlined to senior American trade negotiators in Washington what Chrétien wanted to do. He has promise. Afterwards, Chrétien called U.S. Ambassador James Blanchard to a private meeting on Parliament Hill, with Goldenberg having once by the compromise that emerged—giving Canada minor concessions on satellites, water exports and energy—left for short of Chrétien's goals. But Goldenberg helped give the fledgling government what it needed: at the very least, an illusion of control.

Chrétien knows that when he needs Eddie on a mission, he may come back bloodied," said one senior Liberal. "But the job is done."

Just how many times the great aide has returned home from a Chrétien ordered quest, battered but undeterred, is in the staff of Ottawa political legend. For 26 years, Goldenberg has served Chrétien with unflinching loyalty, from lowly legislative assistant in 1973 to the high perch of senior policy adviser and confidant through-out right cabinet portfolios, two leadership campaigns and five federal elections. In times of trouble, Goldenberg is Chrétien's lightning rod, the constant suspect who inevitably takes the heat. Many Liberals maintain that there is little he will not do, and likely has no close as further. Chrétien's political career. Some who say they know him well assure, accurately, that the 45-year-old Montreal-born hearsey politician has eaten his around the schedule of the boss he considers to be one of his closest friends. "It is difficult to figure out exactly what Eddie's role is," said one Liberal. "Liberals say: 'Don't mention it. He is carrying Chrétien's bags and the rest of the teaming up and doing things'."

Much of that mystery is deliberate. The restructured Liberal government, with its tiny cabinet of 22 and a reduced circle of advisers, is designed to deflect attention from the diminished roles of unranked former ministers. Not surprisingly, a reluctance by Goldenberg to promote himself publicly is matched by Chrétien's own disparaging of media affairs that focus on the Liberal back room. That does not mean the backroom are any less important. As senior policy adviser, Goldenberg is rarely in his corner office on the second floor of the Langevin Block at the opposite end of the corridor from the Prime Minister's suite. His 14-hour days are a series of back-to-back meetings, often with Chrétien in the Prime

Minister's working office in the Centre Block on Parliament Hill. "I usually get involved rather when there are problems," says Goldenberg. "or when there is an issue as which the Prime Minister has a particular interest."

In the new government's first few weeks, that job description covered virtually everything—from the selection of cabinet to acting as a bombshell in a trade talks session the decision to cancel the privatization of Toronto's Pearson International Airport, and preparing the crucial Jan. 27 speech from the throne. Chrétien might say he wants an empowered team of cabinet ministers and his ministers. But he clearly depends on Goldenberg, as well as other seasoned personal advisers such as policy director Cameron Housh and chief of staff

Jean Pelletier, to help him model the government's agenda to his liking. Says longtime Goldenberg friend Jerry Yarnes, executive assistant to Liberal House leader Herb Gray: "Eddie has learned how to cut through the chaff and see his way to solutions."

That ability is precisely why Chrétien is loath to rule without him—even when Goldenberg is cited as the reason, and as lives the opposite of an open political book. During the first 18 months of Chrétien's Liberal

leadership, Goldenberg was a ubiquitous and highly visible unofficial first lieutenant, often with a balding pate and a kind, perceptive smile. Few people in Ottawa could match the McGill University law graduate's eloquent, more laconic style of constitutional analysis. After demotion acknowledged his bookish talent for drafting complex policy issues into the clear, one-page scripts that Chrétien favors. Excluded by the media, Chrétien's intensive search for his aide on the heels of his inquiries once prompted a TV view to bring a spotlight to Goldenberg to stand to "Ask Eddie" because a mix of both the media and Chrétien's inner circle.

The Liberal leader's apparent reliance on his then principal secretary drove some members of the opposition Liberal caucus to note in 1990. They resented Goldenberg's unlimited access to Chrétien when they often had none at all. They questioned his advancement to the decision to have the leader avoid public comment during the stormy moments of the constitutional debate. None at all, they suspected that constitutional battles through Goldenberg never reached their target. They were mostly right. At one point, when Chrétien vacillated on Florida after an openness to remove a benign tax from his long. Goldenberg was the only one in the office who



Goldenberg in his Ottawa office: Eddie makes up for a lack of style and grace with pure tenacity.

know where he was and when he was coming back. Such distractions led to fires that Chrétien was fendering in his job. "It was a rough period because people were expecting stuff right away," says Goldenberg. "Chrétien's view was to get it done properly and not get thrown off a new line. It required being patient and tough. I guess I took a bit of the heat."

In typical fashion, Chrétien reacted publicly, but privately looked the other way. To counter criticism, he requested his office and appeared to downgrade Goldenberg's duties. Behind the scenes, though, little changed. The measure reminded some Liberals of other in essence when Chrétien appeared to distance himself from Goldenberg for public relations reasons, but in fact continued to put his full trust in him. In 1990, for example, Chrétien publicly upbraided Goldenberg for accusing the Ottawa-based Quebec media of being separatists. Few doubted, however, that Chrétien, frustrated by his impatience in Quebec, agreed.

Between 1980 and 1990, when he worked as private law practice, Chrétien used Goldenberg as an intermediary in his courtship relationship with the Liberal Party. "This is a working relationship in which Chrétien uses Eddie strategically. When you know the MPs, you know it's just a good guy, but Eddie is just a son of a bitch," Goldenberg's brusque office adds to the problem. Indeed, Goldenberg's social skills are somewhat

Canada Notes

BABY KIDNAP SUSPECT CHARGED

Puller charged a 44-year-old woman with kidnapping after a baby was taken from her mother's room at a hospital in Burlington, Ont., 55 km west of Toronto. The woman took five-day-old Stacy Walsh after saying that the infant needed a blood test. Puller found the baby unharmed in a nearby motel 13 hours later. They arrested Karen Susan Hill, who they said came to the Burlington area in mid-December after living in New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

CHRISTMAS COLD SNAP

Much of Canada endured record cold temperatures when brutal Arctic air was down south by the jet stream. In Ottawa, temperatures dipped to -30° C in Quebec City, close enough to the city's power grid led to two explosions in an underground electrical facility. Blacking out the city's heating. Upper Town and forcing the evacuation of 400 people. And in Toronto, a breakdown in the heating system at a pall left citizens shivering in their cells for two days.

BEATING A BAP

A quarter of Ontario residents say they have learned details of the Karla Homolka manslaughter trial despite a judge's order banning publication of the information. An Angus Reid Southern News poll found that 26 per cent of Ontarians, compared with 14 per cent of people across the country, claimed to have learned details of the trial of Homolka, who was sentenced to 12 years in prison last July in the death of two teenage girls near St. Catharines, Ont. Banned information has become widely available through American publications, lines and computer networks.

MINI RESCUE STAGED

Rescue workers in Barkland Lake, Ont., rescued the cat where two people were believed to have been trapped since Nov. 26. But debris and broken rocks prevented them from saving the cats.

CAMPBELL'S COMEDY

Ken Campbell showed that he has not lost his sense of humor. Despite losing the Oct. 25 federal election and being ousted as Progressive Conservative leader. The former prime minister played himself in a satirical revue in Vancouver put on by a comedy team known as Local Agenda. Campbell gave out a laugh line in his first act. "I'm a Liberal. Not having to attend Jean Chrétien's Christmas party."

like his sewing techniques. As one close friend admits, "Eddie takes up for a lack of style and grace with pure tenacity. He still has to learn how to shake hands."

Despite their closeness, Chaitin and Goldberger lead very different lives. Neither has contacted the other in take up his favorite sport, Double Crossed, a card game that Chaitin has been known to play with his brother. Chaitin has got to jobs his adviser on Goldberger's annual expedition to remote reefs with fellow scientists who have initiated a "Mars of the Pacific" expedition, the CTV Channel 4000 project. On one trip to the Pitcairn Islands in the summer of 1980, Goldberger showed his more expert and experienced crew about the island's remoteness of reefs against all advice. The cruise captain and its unseasoned crew were ordered out of the water and taken to hospital with a few cases of seasickness. Goldberger returned the same day as finish the trip. "You would think," he'd be the last guy to take risks," says a friend who was on the trip. But Chaitin's psychology is that he needs to take

Julius Clotier's rugged face looks up, beaming in Shanghai, the Goldenberg was raised in a handsome grey stone house on Rodin Avenue in Marseilles exclusive

Chertin, Goldfarb: *Strong cations*

Westmont neighborhood. Both grew very shaped by deep roots of Quebec trade unionism, but from vastly different perspectives. Chénier first learned politics in post-hall and union meetings along with his father, Willie, a labor leader in the local paper mills. Goldenberg's earliest influences were his mother, Shirley, a McGill University labor

economist, and his father, Senator Carl Goldenberg, one of Canada's leading labor arbitrators and an expert on pay structural law.

Dinner at the Goldkornbergs where Sollic was a teenager in the 1960s were unaffectional in style, among the parents were Kaiser Liberal trust, publisher John H. Harbison and his wife, Truett, who in 1971 staged the disastrous, pipe-smoking labor expo in the Senate. Conversation was more steeped in more than questions and caustic politics. A 1960s-era Liberal peace activist William Lynn MacKenzie King in the 1930s, Carl Goldkorn had a glittering list of friends that included, among others, the late Sir Winston Churchill. For a power broker in Liberal back rooms and creative vice-president of Power Corp., was a frequent Marxist, much to the chagrin of his wife, who, before the Goldkorns moved to Toronto in 1981 to raise their daughter, Ann, who died of cancer in 2002. Says Roy, "They are people who always tried to stay in touch with what is going on. You could say it was a loose family, but it was a family."

Similarly, the book that Christian and Goldensberg have helped illuminate the typical of it began in 1871, when Goldensberg was 25 and had introduced him to the two iconic affairs minister. Asked to join Christ's small staff Goldensberg quickly became an indispensable member of the team. Christ said later that he was impressed by his aide's accurate ability to identify a problem and match it with a logical solution. By the time Christ became energy minister in 1980, Goldensberg was a trusted player, negotiating the terms of the ultimately unsuccessful deal with Newfoundland to develop the Hibernia project.

Former socialist Liberal leader Stuart Carrison, a Christie friend, suggests that despite an age difference of just 14 years, Goldensberg is Christie's political son. Still others halfheartedly say they are not unlike a long and comfortably married couple who communicate, and occasionally bicker, in their own private shorthand. Most often, those who witness a chat exchange conclude that Christie is rudely dismissing his advice. Few realize that, in private, Goldensberg gives it back.

And while Clinton may not always heed Goldberger's advice, he rarely ignores it. Dorfman, former liberal adviser Robert Rabinovitch, now executive vice-president of Montreal-based Claridge Inc., part of the Bronckson family empire, "Eldon has put in more time with Charles than anybody else. He doesn't disagree with him and he doesn't use him to get a leg up in either politics or the private sector. It really is a deep personal commitment. A commitment that by all appearances is not about to change."

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A NEW ERA DAWNS

WHILE AFRIKANER EXTREMISTS DEMAND A SEPARATE HOMELAND, MOST SOUTH AFRICANS LOOK HOPEFULLY TO BLACK RULE

"Look, it's as simple as this: If white South Africans want to be part of the homeland, we are fighting for them. They will be part of it. If they aren't fighting the commonwealth-controlled transitional government and the blacks who do not want a Volhant (People's State), then we will fight them. No one—not the transitional government nor the Afrikaner National Congress nor anyone else will stop us. If we have to have a future here for Afrikaner Jewry to join them, then so be it."

With these chilling words, Nico Pienaar, secretary general of the Afrikaner Renaissance Movement (ARM), spelled out how his neo-Nazi group sees the months ahead as South Africa rapidly approaches the April 27 all-races election that will sweep away more than 300 years of white hegemony. The ARM, along with a clutch of other right-wing groups ranging from the far-right Boer Republicans (long to the more mainstream Conservative Party, but in many degrees beyond the conservative ideal of the multi-

party Transitional Executive Council (TEC), on Dec. 6. And these threats are not merely verbal: white-ranting by political leaders—many Afrikaners say this. They are prepared to spill their blood for a separate Volhant or white homeland.

Jim Grobbelaar is a 42-year-old, un-

employed Afrikaner and supporter of the ARM—although, he says, not a member. His view is as clear as Pienaar's: "There is no possibility of a commonwealth-controlled A.S.-led government, so-called Afrikaners like me want to do." Asked Grobbelaar: "We have weapons. We have our history and our God. We have the will and we will fight—let the world make no mistake. We will fight to the death if necessary." For whites such as Grobbelaar, there is no compromise, so such living as a nonracial democratic South Africa. For them, there is only freedom or slavery, black or white.

But there are several white clubs for those demanding an Afrikaner homeland where whites will be free of black rule and what they describe as "communal domination." One grievance is the degree of support they actually have, an argument that which they claim Apartheid is the practical cause of the boundaries of the envisioned homeland. It is a simple fact of life in South Africa that there is no single region where whites, numbering just



New-Nazis from far left: an interracial swimming pool (black) profound changes

as a total population of 42 million, are in the majority—and there are only a few tiny blackwater towns where this claim can be made. Yet those whites demanding "Afrikaner self-determination" are claiming a large share of South Africa as their own—to 50 per cent of the total land mass and much of the most agriculturally rich land. Viewed by the fact that no credible national political scientist, economist or demographer supports the homeland vision of right wingers, the dream of a core of right-wing republicanism against the rest.

In December the Conservative Party which controls most of the all-white towns and city councils in the Orange Free State demanded that the entire province be part of an Afrikaner Volhant. Every town and district in the province voted to be part of such a "Volhant state," and a party spokesman made that claim based on a poll that the party had conducted in white communities in the region, which was one of the old Boer republics defined by imperial Britain nearly a century ago. If President F. W. de Klerk or ANC leader Nelson Mandela wants to make the province part of the so-called new South Africa, they will have to do

so by force, said the provincial Conservative leadership.

The party's provincial chairman, Abner Goshwiler, said the poll showed that 88.6 per cent of Afrikaners in the Orange Free State want a Volhant run exclusively by Afrikaners. According to Goshwiler, 40,000 voters in the province, about 12 per cent of its white voters, were polled with only slightly more than 11 per cent favoring a national or regional South Africa.

The ARM's Pienaar maintains that the poll reveals only the tip of the pro-Volhant iceberg. He claims that most town councils in the western and southern part of Transvaal province also support an Afrikaner homeland, in the same in the Cape province. Any town that adds him to the homeland, he insists, should have a right to join it—regardless of black residents' opposition—implying that well over half of South Africa would fall into the Afrikaner Volhant. "This is not racism," said Pienaar. "It is self-determination in areas which are ours by right of historical acquisition."

But such claims are at best dubious. As the ANC administration pointed out, whites make up only 16 per cent of the Orange Free State's total population. And other opinion polls have shown very different results. A nationwide survey conducted in November 1993, by the independent Marikana polling firm found that only 38 per cent of whites support the idea of an Afrikaner home-

land, just 22 per cent believing it to be a viable system and a mere 10 per cent saying they are prepared to relocate to such a homeland. Referring to the Conservative Party poll, Marikana pollster Markie Wiersma said: "I'd like to take a close look at their method before accepting their results. It may be that in some areas there is nearly 100 per cent support for an Afrikaner Volhant, but I seriously doubt that that is true across the whole province."

Farmer Orange Free State president Hendrik Claas agrees with that assessment of South Africa's white community. "I was in the minority back at Marikana, before I moved to Cape Town. There were plenty of us. We are who thought this homeland idea completely stupid." Claas and his 65-year-old wife, before have since concerns about South African land issues. Claas has both level strong views on land issues. In long-term prospects are excellent. Claas said that his greatest concern is the right wing. "They have access to the arms, they have the only training and they are in every area of the government," he said. "We must take them seriously and, if we can, give them as much of what they want as we can—there will be lots of blood." Asked Claas: "If

World Notes

NEW YORK STATE BOMBINGS

Five people were killed and two wounded in a series of bomb blasts across western New York state. The bombs were hidden in rental box trucks that were delivered by rail or by courier to the family members of the family of Robert and Eleanor Fowler of West Valley, 50 km south of Buffalo. Police arrested Michael Stevens, 54, the estranged husband of a member of the Fowler family, and Earl Foley, 60, an alleged accomplice, in connection with the attacks.

A NUCLEAR NORTH KOREA?

A new study by the CIA concluded that North Korea probably has developed its own nuclear weapons. Many U.S. officials say that, if true, the development could touch off an arms race in the region and push Japan to acquire atomic weapons of its own. Washington has been trying to persuade Pyongyang to open its nuclear sites to international inspection.

RUSSIAN NATIONALIST BARRIO

The German government refused to grant a visitor's visa to Russian ultranationalist Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, saying it did not want to let him play a prominent role in making right-wing extremist statements. Earlier, the controversial Russian politician was ordered to leave Bulgaria for insisting that country's residents.

BRITISH SPARK ORBATE

A 50-year-old British businesswoman accidentally became the focus of an international debate about medical ethics after going back to town with the help of fertility treatments. The woman, whose name has been kept confidential, was accidentally impregnated in Italy after British doctors refused to return her to her home country. British newspapers reported that the woman had been impregnated with four children, but her husband's sperm were used to fertilize donated eggs.

INDO-CHINA EXTRACTOR HARBOR

A British environmental group said that Brahmins could soon become extinct unless the international community cracks down on Asian countries that allow poaching and trafficking in rhino horns, used in traditional medicine. Blaming the crisis on China, Taiwan and Hong Kong, the Environmental Investigation Agency estimated that there are now fewer than 10,000 rhinos left in the world.



we know enough the next few years without a civil war, then our future is really bleak."

These optimistic views are shared by a surprising number of whites from the most polarized political and economic strata in their country's history. Another Markhor poll conducted in November showed that about two-thirds of both blacks and whites felt that relations between the races are already good, or that improvements are likely. And, according to Markhor, these figures would have probably been higher still but for a very tough year in which South Africans have endured spiralling crime rates and political violence. At the same time, as the survey was being conducted there was confusion everywhere over the outcome of multiparty negotiations on an interim constitution, which South Africa lost while parliament, finally dissolved on Dec. 22. In spite of all this, a more optimistic note was sounded by people's dreams about their future than at any time in the last three years, said pollster Carnegie Women.

While travel agents, moving companies and emigration consultants all report a huge increase in the number of inquiries about relocation to other parts of the world—mainly New Zealand and Australia—only twenty few South African whites actually follow through, through race charts. Elsiehan Marks, a 61-year-old president of Cape Town, says that he will never readily give up his home and business for a possible better future elsewhere. "Leaving is an absolute last resort," he said. "Maybe if we have a civil war and the right wing try to burn the place to the ground, then I would have to take my family but only then." He added, "It was to go live in Toronto would have to face all the same safety risks that I now face living in Cape Town, so what's the difference? No, this is my home and this is where I'll stay."

Cape Town resident Janine Elton, 15, is also upbeat. Despite an official unemployment rate of 45 per cent and a projected loss of 500,000 jobs in the formal economy of just seven per cent next year, Elton has no plans to emigrate. "I have to be tough to get a job, but I'm not so worried," she said. "This is my home. I believe things will work out here—and so do most of my school friends and family."

Rolf Schwabacher, 38, a tool-company sales representative, is also hopeful. Although African political experience was low, "I never agreed with apartheid, but I'm glad it's gone," he said. "But I'm a bit worried about falling standards and poor administration after next April. After all, that's been the track record of every newly independent black state in Africa." He added, "If we can get the economy going, then anything is possible. But that we need to be in our hands and well-served in the West. With their help we can turn this country into an economic giant for the whole world. I pray for that, but for the peace we all want so badly."

No mad rush to leave

The prospect of black-majority rule and the threat of civil war aside, there is no imminent rush by whites to leave South Africa for Canada or other preferred destinations. That is the consensus of embassy immigration officers, travel agents and moving firms, based on historical trends and current levels of inquiries. Previous periods of violence and turmoil in South Africa have resulted in a net loss in the immigrant emigrant register (see chart), particularly in the two years following the 1976 Soweto student uprising and the black township rebellion (see 1985-1986). But even current uncertainties and high levels of criminal and political violence do not look like they will draw large numbers of whites—or blacks, for that matter—to greater pastures abroad.

According to a Canadian diplomat in Pretoria who handles South African applications for immigration visas, there has been a sustained increase in the number of inquiries about the acquisition of black passports from Chris Hani last April and subsequent political instability. "But we do not have a flood by any means," he told Markhor. The diplomat said that his office expects that the net number of visas issued to South Africans will be about 1,000 for 1993 and about 1,400 next year. "Compared with the overall population of South Africa, and especially compared with Canada's absorption of about 250,000 immigrants, visas worldwide for 1993 and 1994, that is not an awful lot," he said. "Short of a major disaster here, we do not expect a flood of applications in the future. This is not another Hong Kong with large numbers of people preparing to leave in the short term."

Indeed, immigration officers from other Western countries report that while the number of white South African applications for immigration visas has been only about 30 to 60 per cent higher in the wake of Hani's murder than for the same period in 1988, in addition, most applicants to Canada or elsewhere are unaccompanied and not even all those granted visas after interviews are taking their families. Meanwhile, according to figures from Pretoria's Central Statistical Service, the loss of citizens to other countries is being more than offset by emigration, mostly from the United Kingdom and Eastern Europe.

So heavy has the influx from former Communist-controlled Eastern European countries been that the African National Congress (ANC) has even accused the government of having a secret agenda of supporting as many whites with anti-communist sentiments as possible before next April's elections in which Communist sympathies remain a strong theme. The ANC's case has been dramatically strengthened, at least in the minds of ordinary black South Africans, by the fact that Hani's convicted murderer is a militantly anti-communist Polish immigrant. Given the sensitive nature of the issue, it seems likely that an ANC victory in the April elections will result in a dramatic reduction in the number of Eastern Europeans granted immigration visas. Whether an ANC victory will also lead to a mass exodus of whites from South Africa is something that only time will tell.

RUSSIA

Capitalist crimes

Swindlers prey on elderly tenants of prized apartments

The voices on the telephone are gently but persuasive and irresistible. They tempt your apartment to be sold and will look after you for the rest of your life. So sweet are recent sales pitch received by Svetlana Anisimova, 71, who lives alone in central Moscow. According to Anisimova, most of the callers quickly lose interest when they learn that she has a middle-aged daughter who will inherit her spacious three-room flat. But other elderly Moscow housewives have been less fortunate. Some, like Yelena Kuznetsova, the deputy commander of the city's women's prison, "Victims of apartment swindlers" started in October 1991 and it soon led to a new problem: housewives, most of them old people, started disappearing.

Pushing Moscow's current real estate boom—and accompanying crimes—mainly from fraud to corruption—is the night of 100,000 to buy apartments that they perked from the state during the communist era. City officials estimate that roughly half of Moscow's 2.5 million housing units are now privately held, many of them changing hands through "z" and "n" agencies, a place by buying brokers. The trend is particularly noticeable in the centre of the city where competition for prime properties is strong among members of Russia's emerging business class and wealthy immigrants. But not for its masses. The area has many for rent houses that the Red Army converted into barracks-like communal apartments after the 1917 revolution. And for enterprising developers there is only one obstacle to converting these one-room buildings to high quality private housing: the current laws.

Anisimova is one such obstacle. Two years ago before the housing boom, her family bought the half-flat, 200-sq-m flat that she had rented for 200 rubles. Said Anisimova: "Today, my son-in-law knows me by saying that I live in the bourgeois owner of a property that is worth more than \$200,000."

Anisimova is lucky that her son-in-law is looking after her interests. Many immigrants are targets for swindling and sometimes robbery from crime. In one recent instance, two young men kidnapped a woman, stole her car and persuaded her to leave from



Homeless Russians pick through garbage; the weak are increasingly vulnerable

her one-room Moscow flat after her death. The 50-year-old woman died shortly after signing an agreement to sell them. Police have arrested her supposed friends, who now face murder charges. Authorities are investigating at least 14 housewife killings. But murder is only the most shocking aspect of property-related crimes in a city where the weakest members of society are increasingly vulnerable. Indeed, the police

are not even sure how many tenants have been swindled out of their apartments and left to fend for themselves. Winter has come early in Moscow this year and more than 30 people have already been found dead on the city streets. As winter sets in, that grim tally could rise. The statistics include several victims of property crimes.

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STELCO SLIMS ITS STRUCTURE TO CUT COSTS AND BOOST PRODUCTIVITY

Fred Telford has spent most of his three years in the chairman's office of Stelco Inc. unweaving the company's tangle of past. From its formation in 1930 in Hamilton, Ont., the steel maker grew into a sprawling conglomerate over 80 years of steady corporate acquisitions. Because Canada's markets were protected through most of the century, Stelco diversified into a broad range of products—from household tools to rolled steel and large-diameter pipe—which were manufactured across the country for the segmented domestic market. Those days, however, are over. The convergence of free trade, global competition and the economic recession have forced Telford to narrow Stelco's focus and to reinvent the balancing company in order to survive. Since 1991, he has systematically sold assets and, more importantly, dismantled its sprawling and overly centralized structure. "In the early 1980s, we had evolved into a vertically integrated enterprise with bureaucratic overtones," Telford told *McGraw-Hill*. "By the end of the 1980s, we were in trouble." He added, "Many of the adjustments we have made were forced upon us rather than the need for them being anticipated. Lack of anticipation is a luxury we will not be able to afford in the years ahead."

While the magnitude of Telford's task may be daunting, Stelco is not unique among Canadian manufacturers. Throughout the 1980s, their

fundamental inability to compete in emerging global markets was largely disguised by a weak Canadian dollar that gave exporters a relative—if artificial—pricing advantage. Furthermore, the steady increase of product prices in an inflationary economic environment allowed manufacturers to increase those prices and lose sight of escalating production costs. But in the current era of downsizing, which is characterized by worldwide overcapacity, slow economic growth and intense competition, companies no longer have the option of hiding their inefficiencies with product price hikes and the assumption that markets will grow.

Now, more than ever before, pricing is being driven by production costs. And manufacturers, including Stelco, are being forced to reassess every aspect of how they do business. Says Jason Myers, an economist with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto, "All the downsizing and corporate restructuring we've seen has been driven by deflationary cost pressures." But, he says, the real challenge is for companies to make those deep cuts, while retaining the ability to keep pace with capital-intensive technology and to respond to shifting market demand.

For Stelco, the need to meet that challenge was especially urgent. A recessionary slump in the domestic bar steel, rebar and production crisis and a disruptive labor dispute in 1990 had pushed the company

Showing steel ends at Stelco plant: rebar and a delivery component

owned sizable shares of the former blue chip stock. In 1989, Stelco's stock price was around \$25. By 1992, the shares had fallen to 50 cents.

Part of Stelco's problem lay in the past. Historically, its diverse production units were linked together by intricate financial cross-subsidies—all of which were centrally controlled by the head office in Hamilton. At the company had steadily expanded over the years it had not jettisoned any assets to the costlier structure. That made it difficult to analyze the strengths and weaknesses and profitability of each division at a time when it was increasingly desperate to streamline—and to reduce—production costs. "We had to identify the distinct components of the business and separate them," says Telford. "It was like taking apart a car and putting it back together."

A key element in unifying Stelco was to get employees to participate in the process by candidly discussing the company's problems and their innovations. According to Telford, employees were initially wary of the so-called NTI program, which was designed by outside consultants to bring them together in discussion groups and to implement their suggestions. But as a result of that input, senior management decided to overhauled Stelco's organization and to create 14 self-sufficient cost centers across Canada, each responsible for its own business plan and bottom line.

The decentralization of the company into separate corporate entities, each managed by highly motivated teams, was also a response to shifts in the North American steel market. Although Stelco is best known as a supplier of rolled steel, it manufactures a broad range of products, including pipe, wire and hardware, in direct competition with other highly specialized steel manufacturers. Says company president and chief operating officer, Bob McEwen, "With such specialized companies we need speed and fast reflexes."

Although raw materials and supplies are still purchased from other Stelco companies, "they're not ours" must now pay market rate rather than just cost, as was the past practice. Head office management has also given the newly created business greater authority to make capital decisions—including direct control over accounting and marketing functions, labor relations and contract negotiations. In the longer term, once the units have established their own track records of earnings, they may be able to set prices on a just-in-time basis rather than the past practice of "pricing to the market for their parent." "We eliminated the mother ship," says McEwen. "That's one thing I like to pay lip service to changing the original structure and another to take the reins and to give it some teeth."

So far, the rewards appear to have arrived. The company's operating profit, after capital expenses in streamlining its business was its cost production costs in the last quarter of 1992—the last year that Stelco reported an aggregate profit—was another significant price. In the first three quarters of 1993, the number of Stelco's steel mills in Hamilton opened at 10,000 tons per day in 1993, the first time since the Erie Works in Northbrook, Ont., opened at 70 per cent of that size last year and the McEwen

Business Notes

RAIL CROSSING AHEAD

Canada's two national railways are preparing to submit a formal proposal to Ottawa that could ask for the complete closure of their rail operations in Eastern Canada by 1996. Senior executives at the beleaguered Montreal-based rail companies, Canadian National and CP Rail Ltd., sought ways throughout 1992 to build the steady financial loss in their operations out of its backlog. Over the past five years, they have jointly lost about \$2 billion on those lines, according to Paul Telford, chief executive officer of CN. Daniel Richards, an adviser to Transport Canada, a consumer advocacy group, noted that property taxes and maintenance costs for rail lines have eroded the rail business by going to the government's expense. According to Richards, government responsibility for the upkeep of high ways is the equivalent of a \$10,000-a-year subsidy per truck. The railways are, however, making a profit in Western Canada because of their thriving freight business at contracted rates such as grain and oil and sulphur.

LOWING TOWN NEIGHBOR

After years of wrangling, the governments of Ontario and Quebec signed an agreement to remove integrated trade barriers at construction contracting, labor mobility, government procurement and municipal bus purchases. Quebec and New Brunswick, which have been discussing similar issues, recently signed a deal to open their common border to both on government business. On Jan. 20, provincial trade ministers plan to meet in Ottawa to discuss the further elimination of inter-provincial trade barriers.

REPORT SLAMS CIBC

An unflattering report from the Toronto-based C. D. Howe Institute, a leading economics and public policy think tank, blasted the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) for its practice of insuring deposits at banks and trust companies for the collapse of many financial institutions. The study recommends that the Crown-owned Canada Deposit Insurance Corp. (CDIC) cut insurance coverage from the current 100 per cent level to 80 per cent of individual deposits up to \$50,000. According to the report, by fully insuring most deposits, the CDIC has removed any incentive for depositors to avoid doing business with poorly managed trust companies with high-risk asset portfolios. The CIBC's insurance coverage last year was \$1.2 billion in 1992.

World's Largest Cashmere Co., at \$18 per unit. But more important for Stelco's financial health, the price of steel has recently begun to strengthen slightly in North American markets, in part because of improved performance and higher demand from the automotive sector. In the third quarter of 1993, higher prices and increased demand helped Stelco to report an overall operating income of \$24 million (a decline of \$6 million in revenues) despite a dip, up from a \$61 million operating loss in the previous period. The company's stock price has reflected these changes and is currently trading around \$6 a share. Furthermore, on Dec. 20 dividend payments on preferred shares resumed. Gregory Maricle, director of research at Richardson Grieshaber of Canada Ltd. in Toronto, says: "A company can cut costs as Stelco has, but it also needs strong markets to consolidate its changes—and nothing can help to control that." Finally, he warns, without an extended cycle of economic recovery, the impact of Stelco's reorganization could be limited.

The initiative to decentralize Stelco's structure and to restructure every local office/facility at the divisional level also had a profound impact on the rate of senior management in the company. Rather than attempting to strengthen the company as a whole, head office has assumed the role of a major shareholder or banker with "fiduciary oversight," he says. Senior management provides each operating unit with a monthly report on costs



Stelco's Milbourne (left) and Telser: competitive

and shipments and helps team leaders at that level to set and meet performance targets. It was not, however, a simple process to alter entrenched attitudes—especially among mid-level management. "We pushed accountability down to another level. There's no question that the old guard was troubled by loss of their back of control," Telser admits.

Despite the comfortable efforts that have gone into reshaping Stelco, there is another variable, besides an economic recovery, that

holds decisive sway over the company's ultimate success—or failure. For one thing, the demand and pricing for steel must be sustained by a broad-based North American economic recovery. For another, disruptive trade actions by the United States, Stelco's largest market, must be avoided. In early 1992, the complaint of 12 U.S. steel producers resulted in the sudden imposition of so-called safeguard measures that cost Stelco money and market access—neither of which it could afford. And despite widespread pressure at the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

(GATT) in December, the American has not significantly adjusted those controversial anti-dumping rules. "We'll never turn our backs on U.S. trade law again," says Milbourne. "But the next time won't be as scary." The disruption of the American economic recovery, Stelco has already accepted that its business has been changed forever—and for the better.

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TECHNOLOGY UPDATE



Could this be your dog?

New product by Radio Fence creates a hidden barrier to keep your dog in your yard and out of trouble. Finally, you can protect your dog from traffic and other dangerous situations without locking him in a pen.

By Charles Adams

A dog owner here the same dilemma that Charles Adams they want to keep their dog from the trouble in their yard and out of trouble. They are worried about their safety.

Up until now the only solution was to install a costly conventional fence. Not an answer.

No hardware or supplies.

Now there's Radio Fence. The Radio Fence System allows for dog owners. Radio Fence is an underground electrical barrier which sends out a radio signal to your dog's collar. It keeps your dog safe and out of trouble without having to invest in expensive fences, runs wires or chains that could injure your pet.

A hidden barrier. Radio Fence creates a hidden barrier that keeps your dog safe and out of trouble without having to invest in expensive fences, runs wires or chains that could injure your pet.

Easy training. By spending just fifteen minutes a day, working with your dog, he will be fully trained in less than seven days. Radio Fence is extremely effective because it allows your pet to control the barrier by him or her. It's a defense that's his own. No fences or wires.

Radio Fence System. The Radio Fence System includes a hidden barrier that keeps your dog safe and out of trouble without having to invest in expensive fences, runs wires or chains that could injure your pet.

A hidden barrier that only your dog knows is there...

- No more ugly, expensive fences
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Radio Fence System: a hidden barrier around your pet that only he knows is there.

Safety and freedom. Radio Fence will work with any size or breed of dog. The concern, which is make it a little difficult to get well but keep your pet in a safe way.

Radio Fence works. All FCC requires means, namely, post dog's collar and giving you personal advice.

Customize boundaries. With Radio Fence you will receive 500 feet of wire that can be used in as little as one hour. The wire will be customized up to a half acre yard. The Radio Fence System also includes a training manual to help you get your dog used to the system.

Easy training. By spending just fifteen minutes a day, working with your dog, he will be fully trained in less than seven days. Radio Fence is extremely effective because it allows your pet to control the barrier by him or her. It's a defense that's his own. No fences or wires.

Radio Fence System: a hidden barrier around your pet that only he knows is there.

Aftermath. The Radio Fence System is a low initial investment, and once installed, it will last for many years. Other solutions, such as the use of fences, can be expensive and difficult to maintain. Radio Fence is the economical and effective solution to your dog's safety and freedom.

Three easy payments of \$46. To receive this product, we're offering it directly to you for a limited time at a special price. If you order now, Radio Fence is yours for only \$194. In fact, order and payments can have the Radio Fence System at three easy payments of \$46 (plus \$16 S&H). To receive more dogs on the Radio Fence System, order additional accounts for only \$49 each, or you can make three payments of \$49 (plus \$16 S&H).

Try it risk free. As Control, we back all our products with a "No Questions Asked" money-back guarantee. If you're not satisfied, return Radio Fence within 30 days for a full refund. Radio Fence also comes with a complete satisfaction guarantee, which includes a 30-day money-back guarantee. After 30 days, we'll refund you.

Radio Fence. The Radio Fence System includes a hidden barrier that keeps your dog safe and out of trouble without having to invest in expensive fences, runs wires or chains that could injure your pet.

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The Czechs' rebirth and the menu police

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Returning to Prague, the capital of my original homeland, after not having been there for most of a decade was more than a sentimental journey. The new Czech Republic's struggle to reinvent itself is an awe achievement that deserves to be appreciated by Canadians who think they have problems.

The Czechs have always fortified their souls with the belief that their country, which managed to survive three centuries of Hapsburg despotism, the brutal years of Nazi occupation and four dispiriting decades of Communist rule, can never be conquered. This has nothing to do with being invaded. Czechoslovakia was a democracy only from 1918 to 1939, but has everything to do with the human spirit defying the occupying powers by what the people call *passive resistance*—laughing "under one's moustache." The Czechs are as brave, brave they'll tell you, as cowards. But they have the better survival tactics of passive resistance—winning down officials by obeying their instructions to the letter, treating rules and regulations as the object of red-tape levity—and getting away with it. That's how they survived and how they became the most successful nation among the Eastern European countries that turned democratic in the popular uprisings of the late 1980s.

Walking through the snow among Prague's magnificent old palaces, as what is surely the world's most evocative city you feel the weight of the history that has been made here, right back to the 13th century when this was a major centre of the Holy Roman Empire. The stately sweep of Hradcany castle that has dominated the skyline ever since; the square of St. George's Basilica (which has looked down on Prague from 1142) still gleams in the winter sun; the sculptured supports of the ancient Charles Bridge that sleep down to the whispering waters of the Vltava River—these and the capital's other architectural wonders now seem

Not all the dreams of the Velvet Revolution have been realized. No matter what you pay, the food all tastes the same.

museumlike, detached from the economic miracle transforming that ancient culture in to a postmodern society.

There is that triple vision, Prague, which boasts zero unemployment—officially it's three per cent—is one big construction site. The 4,000 diggers and cranes start their rocky ballet at 6:30 a.m. Everywhere a steady white smoke because half an hour earlier the city's churches rang their bells, not as a strictly set prayer but as a mass demolition drive to make the new day. While Czech intellectuals argue in the smoky salons of the Grand Hotel Europa on Wenceslas Square, foreign investors are buying up the country's prime real estate. At least \$2 billion has already been invested and more money is pouring in by the day. Slovakia's decision a year ago to split off as an exclave has allowed the Czech Republic to having to subsidize its most backward province. Prime Minister Václav Klaus's policies of wage controls and strict fiscal and monetary management recently prompted New York City-based Moody's to award the country the *Aaa* rating. It's the first positive non-transition credit rating.

One of the advantages discovered by investors is that there exists a relatively se-

photonized marketplace based on democratic and market economy traditions, between a world wars Czechoslovakia (isolated, the world's seventh largest per capita gross domestic product). On the negative side has been a dramatic increase in white-collar crime, mostly money laundering and embezzlement. The political secret police has been converted into a bureau to combat those abuses, but a Czech version of the Mafia does exist. It's a sign of the times that to gain admission to Radost, Prague's best (and costliest) discotheque, you have to pass through an airport-like metal detector. Local taxi drivers are hoards, charging tourists absurd fares at night rates.

Not all the dreams of the 1988 Velvet Revolution have been realized and it was significant that its anniversary on Nov. 24, passed without official recognition. Events have moved so fast that the Communist overlord of only four years ago has been relegated to the public mind to a national historical episode only vaguely connected with contemporary politics.

Still, the revolution is far from complete. One of the most bitter lessons from the Communist period is a menu police that no one seems to have taken the trouble to disband. To ensure conformity, the Communist regime had imposed strict cooking regulations in restaurants. Only one style of preparing dumplings, sauerkraut and roast pork (the Czech national dish) is allowed, for example. Because the regulations have yet to be repealed, no Prague chef can whip up an original recipe. New dishes must be submitted, accompanied by a list of ingredients, to the menu police. They test the recipe for 30 days and only then can approve it for general consumption. They seldom do so because they will feel duty-bound by their official role book, which doesn't permit an extra pinch of pepper to alter lower prohibition tastes. Most Czech restaurant food is good (if you go to a local chateaux) but no matter what the price, it's not really a surprise.

Václav Havel, the revolution's midwife and the republic's president, continues to act as his country's conscience, though he lost some prestige by not being able to deliver on his personal promise to leave Slovakia from exile. His stance is a disorienting paradox. He is the country's most vocal proponent of a free-market economy, but he is also the country's most vocal proponent of a free-market economy. He is the country's most vocal proponent of a free-market economy, but he is also the country's most vocal proponent of a free-market economy.

Havel's personal transformation parallels his country's evolution into a modern state. He is a man of the future, but he is also a man of the past. He is a man of the future, but he is also a man of the past. He is a man of the future, but he is also a man of the past.



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The Financial Post
Canada's Business Voice

BY MARY NEMETH



In his office across from Parliament Hill, long-haired, grey-haired, and white-haired, a successful businessman and a cabinet minister, and now-for 81 a peer—Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's special adviser, the 82-year-old Sharp remembers a time when society's entire focus was on youth. "People in their 70s and 80s," he says, "were considered incapable of having a reasonable opinion about current events." The fact that the Prime Minister has turned to Sharp for assistance—out in spite of his age, but because of his seniority—is evidence of a dramatic shift in popular images of aging. "People pay more attention to what I say now than perhaps they should," laughs Sharp. "I think there is quite a significant change in attitude going on. Sometimes, once again, experience counts."

North Americans, rained on all old crosses like the one to Daniel and Gertrude and bombarded by Hollywood images of youthful beauty have long at heart, even feared, old age. Historic stereotypes reflected across over 25 social, technological, conflated to nursing homes, a burden on their children, haggard and bitter—or, at best, cute and childlike. True, young seniors are very fit, some are accomplished, some are physically sound (page 28). And some who live with their grown children require more care than younger families can provide (page 29). But those troubled seniors are in a minority, often at the far end of an age scale that can last into the 80s, 90s and beyond. "Old age is not all frailty," notes Norma Chappell, director of the University of Victoria's Centre on Aging. "Without minimizing the difficulties of those who are really suffering, in truth the majority of seniors are doing very well, thank you."

Canadian seniors, in fact, are living longer, healthier, wealthier and more independently than ever before. And old stereotypes are under assault. American actor Betty Fiedler, whose 1963 book, *The Jeuneur* (Ryerson), inspired modern feminism, has turned to the topic surrounding



AMAZING GREYS

Old images of aging are changing in an era when seniors are living longer, healthier, wealthier and more independently than they ever have before



Home Crayn and Jessica Tandy (top); Sharp (right): evidence of a dramatic shift in popular images of aging

the elderly in her latest book, *The Fountain of Age*, the 73-year-old Fiedler rebuts the "image of age as inevitable decline." She argues that grandmothers concentrate too much "on the victims of the most extreme images of senility: the sick, helpless old." That focus, she writes, may have blinded not only the profession but older people themselves to the possibilities of life after 80. But Fiedler is only at the thin edge of a demographic wedge: the number of Canadians over 65 is expected to grow from 3.2 million now to 5.7 million within four decades. The first of the baby boomers—the group that used to distrust anyone over 30—will start turning 65 in the year 2011. That generation, through force of numbers, has disrupted trends in everything from lifestyles to consumer spending, and is certain to demand an end to negative stereotypes of aging as well.

Already, *Jeuneur* seems to create a shifting wind. Among a spate of recent movies featuring older characters, Betty Crayn was silver-haired with white and liver-spotted makeup in her role as a fading comic in the 1993 *Mr. Sweeney*. Night, and an equally modest as Betty Miller played a post-9/11 nurse in the 1991 *For the Boys*. But Robin Williams said that in his latest movie, *Mr. Doubtful*—after first making love up to look like a haggard old cross—film-makers settled on a more structured older woman character.

And advertisers now poke fun at the age-appeal in their pitch. In response to public outrage over a recent Doritos tortilla chip commercial—which showed a bearded old woman getting strewn into an art contest—the creative manufacturers delivered crates of low chips to a local bank. "I do think some creativity is developing," says Edith Menke, 74, co-chair of the Older Women's Network, a Toronto advocacy group. "Of course, lots of older women are busy and active. They are breaking stereotypes by showing what older women can do."

Seniors vote and serve volunteers or work part time. They travel to cruise, lecture and take study vacations at home. A Kingston, Ont.-based group called Elderhood! Canada offers courses in subjects ranging from cross-country skiing to watercolor painting. And the Ragging Grandmas, who circulate aging stereotypes by dressing up in Raggy hats and dirty dresses, campaign against everything from nuclear arms

The Ragging Grandmas: senior men and women are breaking old stereotypes as they campaign for social causes, do good works or simply travel to exotic locations

to the GST. Another grandparent, 73-year-old Lynne Weidke from Halifax, teaches a weekly class in the city, a Chinese martial art that focuses on relaxation and meditation. "I guess because of my age, they thought I would be a good role model," says Weidke, who cautions that "old" is a concept "perpetrated by younger people." She adds, "When you get to be older you just don't feel that much older inside. I don't have quite as much energy as I once did. But generally, I've been blessed with good health."

Even as seniors swing into action, however, some people argue that the anti-aging movement has missed its mark. Tracy Kidder, a Pulitzer Prize-winning author who just published *Old People*, based on interviews at a Massachusetts nursing home. In a recent interview, he argued that the increasingly common images of seniors in news shows implies that the only way to age "successfully" is to be as good health. That, he says, ignores the real problems of the disabled and the weak. "There are people who are very sick," says Kidder, "who manage against the odds to lead meaningful lives." Among them, he says, is an arthritic elderly man at the nursing home who insisted on dressing himself, even though it took him 1½ hours each morning. "What a labor 1½ hours," says Kidder. "The fact that you do it for your own dignity is a kind of protest behavior."

Of course, physical health does decline with age. According to the University of Victoria's Chappell, studies have shown that anywhere from 13 to 30 per cent of all seniors endure disabilities severe enough to hamper independent living—the disability is get dressed, go to the bathroom, get around the house—that can be covered by walking from a wheelchair to a straiter. But health may vary easily depending on how old a senior is. According to Statistics Canada, 80 per cent of people aged 65 and over report some level of disability, compared with only 37 per cent of those aged 65 to 74. For most peo-

ple, says Chappell, "determining health trends to be gradual and things we can cope with."

His home is among the poorest cities. A 70-year-old retired railway worker, he plays golf and shows grandchildren. And he was coming recently at the Peace Arch Casino Club in White Rock, B.C., at a hospital for those aged 60 and over. How anyone that healthy can be decrepitating. When asked if his co-workers retired, he says, "They just stopped. They didn't do anything—[they] just sort of vegetated and seemed to give up on life."

Else, McKeen, played the mountain bungalow—she traveled about 100 km from Vancouver to California for an overall new mountain retreat. McKee takes plenty of the drive home, as a 70-year-old, she and three friends won a bungalow in Scotland—overlooking a square of 10 young Canadian women visiting from a home in Germany. That was in 1969. Now 71, McKee still curls at least once a week. "I think I would have been dead years ago," she says. "I just didn't want to die."

As it happens, there has been some debate over whether seniors, as a group, are healthier than ever. In the past century, the life expectancy of Canadians has approximately doubled to 73 years for men, 80 for women. But some researchers say that in retirement life span continues to grow: healthy life span does not. Even as heart diseases decline, the argument goes, some cancers are increasing. But Statistics Canada senior analyst David Williams found that in 1995 Canadian average life span was 76.4 years, up 7.8 years from 1950. Williams calculated that 2.8 of those extra years were lived with some disability. But most of the increase—five of the extra eight years of life—was disability-free.

When life expectancy was shorter, the few people who did live into their senior years had likely lost their spouses. Only in the 1990s, writes Andrew Gowing, 65, an American journalist and sociologist, have lower numbers of men and women "succeeded into the 'senior' category in good health and with social desire still very much alive." But still, notes Jay Bredt, Geriatrician published a study last year to counter perceptions that postmenopausal life is nonexistent among seniors. He found that about 37 per cent of married men and women over 60 have sex at least once a week; 20 per cent of those in their 60s report sexual love and lust. Such data, he notes, is ignored! "But the same researcher of the revolving-cougar."

At Bismark, a retired Toronto accountant, heaves feedback about life-learning life. A volunteer, he met his match through an introduction agency "I was just looking for companionship," says Bismark.



Hedrick: When you go to be old, you just don't feel that much older inside. You have blessed with good health."

66. "But then the lights went on and the wisdom blew." He and Margaret, a 50-year-old widow, plus a warty red pig. "I'm a whole new world in front of us," he says, adding that their families—seven children and eight grandkids live between them—have been support. "I don't think some children share nostalgia," he says. "I just think some children will get the inheritance, or they think dignity or money should be left to them."

As for sex, Bismark admits that some seniors may not require it. "But it shouldn't be taken for granted that because you're 65, you're dead from the word down." While sex "may not be as important in many cases," he says, "it is far more satisfying. We are who we are. We're not trying to demonstrate that we are Michelangelo or whoever."

Children in Canada have experienced some loss of adulthood in recent years. The National Advisory Council on Aging found that four per cent of all Canadian seniors living in private dwellings—about 90,000 people—had suffered either severe neglect or physical, psychological, social or financial abuse. And that study did not explore in detail the emotional setting, where 30 per cent of all seniors need help, the findings are in line with similar research in both the United States and Europe, where elder abuse has been found to affect between three and five per cent of the population over the age of 60.

Many people at the field, however, say that most past studies have underestimated the scale of the problem. "We're only seeing a fraction of what is actually going on out there," says Deborah Mannheim, an adjunct professor of social work at McGill University in Montreal. Mannheim is at work on a federally funded investigation of elder abuse in two dis-

trict. "They may not be fearful—it can be fearful," according to Anne Wilson, senior professor of psychology at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., "health and health well-being." His research programs, which seek solutions and more vigorous exercise, seek to reach higher-educated and usually wealthier people. The good news is that the overall financial picture for seniors is also improving. Unattached senior women are the poorest group. According to the National Advisory Council on Aging, 30 per cent of them live below the low-income cutoff or poverty line, in 1995, but that was a marked improvement over 1986, when 60 per cent were below the poverty line. Only 26 per cent of unattached senior men were in that category in 1990, compared with 33 per cent in 1980. And among senior couples, only 4 per cent, down from 13 per cent, were in that poor.

Improved financial circumstances have helped over greater numbers of seniors live independently. Statistics Canada says that every senior couple aged 75 and over, 50 per cent of women, and 75 per cent of men were able to live with a spouse or alone in 1991—an increase of more than 10 percentage points in the past two decades.

Independent seniors are making important contributions. A retired teacher at the Yukon, 77-year-old Alexia Hilder was awarded the Order of Canada last year for inspiring younger generations about their elders. Among other things, he now teaches older people how to live properly on a far and about the new quack-all pills dished by social rights activists. At the same time, the Yukon's native elders—once a staple of the force in maintaining native culture—are getting more involved again in guiding their communities. "The elders can see what our young people have lost, there are so many problems with identity, self-esteem," says Hilder. "I know 73, a thought older person in a Whitehorse. They are different in our own feelings and trying to help." Last fall, she says, she visited an old man in his 80s who was living in a nursing home.

McBarnes, reporting that of the 34 Yukon First Nations held their second annual conference passing resolutions on alcohol and drug abuse, gambling, education, language and culture.

Elsewhere, as well, seniors are doing good works. Blaise Caldwell, a pastor at the Mission Wesleyan Church in New Brunswick, argues that they have just a right, but a responsibility, to act spiritually. "It's not enough to get over the line to say, 'I've become a Christian. For now,'" says Caldwell, who runs the church's Golden Years Fellowship. As many as 100 seniors participate in the interdenominational program each week doing Bible study, bible study or visiting other seniors in nursing homes. "We're trying," adds Caldwell, "to deliver that religious-cultural identity that is lost for us to go back and let the younger people to do it." But that there is something wrong with cooking chains that as a symbol of the lifestyles of all Canadians over the age of 65, they seem increasingly outdated.

BOB MARSHALL CALGARY and GUYAN GOSWAMI TORONTO
JOHN JAMNANI in Seattle and DAVID TORONTO in Windsor

blems of the city's west end, intended to serve as a model for the country at large. She expects that, when the project is completed in 1995, it will show a much higher prevalence of elder abuse than that predicted in any of the national studies.

Harvard-based experts agree that the prime source of abuse emanates from within the family—and it may have been more long before the victim grew old. "The spouse is the most frequent offender," says the social on aging study, "followed by sons and sons-in-law, daughters and daughters-in-law."

One such victim is a 67-year-old Montreal woman, who asked that her identity not be revealed. She says that she suffered black eyes and broken bones from her "harmful-people" husband for much of her highly abusive life. "He would not let me go for high blood pressure with beer and then he would blow up," she recalls.

She stayed with him, she says, for fear that he would hurt other members of their family, in particular their daughter. But she finally fled home a year ago, when her husband threatened to kill her. She went to a shelter in the city. "When I arrived," she says, "I was shaking so much they thought I had Parkinson's disease."

Another key contributor to the abuse of seniors is a simple—family members who care for them may already be overwhelmed by job and other responsibilities. "It's key to prevention," Mannheim argues, "probably the most important factor in preventing abuse is having family resources." At the same time, she cautions that the current economic climate makes that option unlikely. "The elderly are not protected," Mannheim says, "about finding an easy solution to what is clearly a serious problem."

BARRY CANE with KAREN FORTNEY in Montreal

RETIREMENT: WHO PAYS?

Canada has been paying since Confederation. But now, increasing longevity and lower fertility, the pace has accelerated since the 1970s. When the baby boomers start in June 95 just 17 years from now, the bulge in the senior population will be enormous. There is mounting alarm that the pensioner boom after the mid-1990s will be unbridled—or swelling—due to the cost of social security benefits that will be paid for by a smaller working population. Can be continued—any Canadians who steps now to prepare for the senior surge. "There has been a historical recognition of the magnitude of the problem," maintains Robert Brown, a professor at Ontario's University of Waterloo. "But, there are no new laws, and if we don't deal with them now, they will be a disaster."

Most of those concerns surround the Canada Pension Plan, which now options off 5.2 per cent of wage rates, split evenly between employees and employers. The CPP uses a pay-as-you-go system that will work only if future generations keep up their obligations—which are certain to grow. According to Statistics Canada, over the next 40 years the number of workers must increase 165 per cent to 6.7 million from 3.2 million. At the same time, the working-age population will grow by only 23 per cent. As a result, the CPP schedule calls for the rate of contributions to rise to as high as 13 per cent of earnings by the year 2030. "If the economy stays flat," says Brown, "that's a disaster. It's not a disaster if the economy grows, but it's a disaster if the economy doesn't grow. The rate of contributions will be based on the shoulders of wage earners. If the economy booms, there will be no problem."

The economy, of course, is notoriously unpredictable. But some experts say that, even without an economic turnaround, the government can help alleviate potential pension problems. It could increase the CPP contributions. Or it could follow the American example. In the year 2000, the United States will begin increasing the age of eligibility for pensions by an average of one month a year for 25 years, ultimately raising the age to 67 from 65. For Canada, says Brown, "We find the economics is now so we have a much more innovation, rather than waiting to the edge of the cliff." According to the Canadian Institute of Actuaries, based in Ottawa, the government could reduce future CPP contributions—10 per cent from 1995 to 15 per cent—by raising the age of eligibility for retirement from 65 to 70. But that would mean a major policy shift, says Brown, including, perhaps, working longer. Some provinces allow employers to require mandatory retirement. The exceptions are Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick, plus the federal civil service. "Employers will have to stop saying, 'We're old, we're out,'" says Brown. One exception at Great West Insurance in Burnaby, B.C., had employees not have to retire when they get to the age of 60. "We're 60, baby boomers not getting any younger, the costs over how to finance life pensions is sure to heat up. But that debate, which is not a debate, is a debate of Toronto social scientists, should focus on 'who we are as a society, and not just on pensioners' rights to receive it. We have to have the economic scenario that the elderly will be working up."

SHARON DOYLE-BRECKEN

THE SCANDAL OF ABUSE

Full-time for the aged and intelligent—experience the newcomers as "well an earth." The 54-year-old great-grandmother is forced to endure similar—not for women—disgraces. Like the great-grandmother, they are too tired or frightened to reveal acts of neglect, mental cruelty and financial exploitation. Many are physically assaulted, in a few cases, the violence is sexual. "Elder abuse is ubiquitous," claim the authors of a 1991 study by the National Advisory Council on Aging. "It occurs in urban, suburban and rural communities and across all socioeconomic groups. It takes place within the immediate family, the community and in institutions."

While there are no definitive statistics, research suggests that at least 130,000 seniors

OVER WHAT HILL?

A gallery of free spirits on the move, defying time and the once-common notions about growing old

BY RAE CORRELL

If people are only as old as they feel, a lot of elderly Canadians are defying time. Here are the stories of men and women, some internationally famous, others prominent in their communities, who have taken the gloom out of growing old.

HUME CRONYN

Being old, says Canadian-born stage and film actor Hume Cronyn, doesn't get him down. "I like to think my reaction is healthier," he says. "I get mad. I mean I really get very angry. My eyebrows loopy. I have a degenerative disc in my back and immediately about it I have a broken vertebra, so I have a sore back most of the time. But I don't sweat and an aching back. I have lots to complain about." However, says the 82-year-old Cronyn, all that is only the inevitable accumulation of aging.

While his body may be a source of worry for some, the professional actor who began in 1930—when Cronyn appeared in a Washington stock company production of *Up Pops the Devil*—shows little sign of infirmity. He and wife Jessica Tandy, 84, worked a three-movie this year, which for him included a brief appearance as a Supreme Court justice targeted for assassination in the whodunit *The Patriot Game*. "They told me I would have to look like an old man," he chuckled. "It took them five hours to apply the makeup." In mid-December, Cronyn and Tandy abandoned the wifely grumpiness of New York City for the Bahamas. "We're really staggering," Cronyn confessed. He has no outstanding life commitments and does not know what he will do when he returns from the sunshine. "I'm getting rather cozy in my old age," he says.

Cronyn has contributed to the arts since he left his law career in New York City in 1940 and married two years later. He holds 22 awards for distinguished performances, including two Tonys, two Emmys and the renowned U.S. National Medal of Arts. Awarded on merit by president George Bush in 1980. Some of his roles required only small shifts from reality, most notably the 1964 fantasy *Cosmos* in which a group of geniuses are rejuvenated by a drink with travelers from outer space. But if Cronyn



Actors Cronyn and Tandy's wife, never Cleaver of B.C.'s Whistler; moreover, Davis (the last) if you feel like doing it, you can do it, these do it.

was supposed to awaken a pining for matrimony, it was lost on Cronyn. "I just don't think about it," he says. "For example, I take great pleasure in going to church, say church on occasion, but that has nothing to do with thoughts of an afterlife. If you live on to some degree at your children [they have three], that's about as close to immortality as we have. I'm right to expect, I'm not afraid of death. There is a wonderful line in *Peter Pan* when Peter says, 'To die must be a wonderful adventure.' I subscribe to that. I mean, there may be no adventure at all, it may be nothing but an aimless aimless sleep but I've always had sleep. I can think of worse endings." On the Dec. 6 death of actor Sam Anslow, who also appeared in *Cosmos*, Cronyn says, "Well, every week new people's mother and dad and big black and gets too much again. I think it was little Davis who said, 'Old age is not for sissies.'"

For now, says Cronyn, he will keep working because he doesn't not being able to "come day [I] just have to stop and then what the hell will I do? I just can't sit and contemplate my navel hour after hour. I really, actually it is could arrange one's parking as happily and easily as possible, it would be while holding the hand of someone you loved and in the middle of some real involvement with life." On a beach somewhere in the Bahamas, Hume Cronyn is enjoying the notion without the parking—well, not about his acting back.

ROBERTSON DAVIES

In 1961, author Robertson Davies told an interviewer that the widely acclaimed *Murder in the Winter* was his last novel. He has recently changed his mind because now, at age 80, he has recently completed yet another. "That's a thing that makes writers live a long time," he says. "You give your book to a publisher in February and if he gets it by the following October you're lucky, so you just have to hang



on to see what he's going to do."

But for the bushy-headed Davies, who has written 45 novels, plays and collections of essays during the past half-century, hanging on does not mean simply waiting around. He rises early at his Montreal country home at Glenora East, north of Toronto, where he shares with his wife, Bernda, they have four grown children. Davies begins writing by 9 a.m. At 12:30, he breaks for lunch followed by a rest period and "some outdoor things, although I've never been a great one for physical exercise. That's it, as a matter of fact." Between 5 and 8 p.m., he returns to work, usually reviewing what he wrote in the morning. In the evening, he listens to music or watches television. "You've got to recognize your limitations," he says, "but not get silly and start kidding yourself."

Many of his contemporaries think the same way. Davies says, because the perception of aging has changed. "My grandmother, when she was in her early 60s,



wore black skirts and a widow's veil and became as if she were a thousand. It was quite common then for an old person, even if they didn't have much wrong with them, to hobble around on a stool—"You go outside, your legs are younger than mine," that sort of thing. People just got sick of that, both the young and the old."

He doesn't travel but does it frequently, giving lectures and readings and taking part in symposiums in the United States and Britain as well as in Canada. A creative, thoughtful writer, essayist, novelist, magazine editor, newspaper editor, playwright and teacher, he is currently professor emeritus and founding master of the University of Toronto's Massey College. Continuing to work, he thinks, may have something to do with longevity. "If you really are serious about what you do, you always want to do it better than you did it before," he says. "I'm always hoping that before I die, I'll write one more good book and I don't feel I've done it yet. I think this perpetual looking into the future possibly is healthy."

At the same time, he says, he has controlled—and accepted—the fact of his own mortality. "You have to develop a measure of philosophy about it, which I find a lot of my contemporaries do not do. They show a rather pitiful dread of death to possess them and so they dash off to Florida, hoping that when death looks at the door they won't be home. That kind of thing is just nonsense. Death is inevitable, it is not detachable, and I am not one of those hopeless people who think that death is absolutely the end. The agony which has made you go on as long as you have, is never lost. It goes somewhere." Maybe eventually. For now, it drives Robertson Davies to finish his book—and contemplate the next one.

JEAN CLEATOR

In 1960, at age 50, Jean Cleator set a world record for 65- to 90-year-olds in the 5,000 m, but she quit running the following year because it was wrecking her knees. Now 87 and a widow, she restricts herself to competitive aging stunts, camping, hiking and backpacking in summer, swimming in the Pacific Ocean and working an eight-hour day at the Vancouver ski service centre she owns with her son Barry. "It's a little harder to stay motivated when you get older," she says. "You have to force yourself a little bit more."

This winter, Cleator—a skier for more than 40 years—competes in the 65-to-75 age category for downhill races, mostly at B.C.'s Whistler Mountain and the Rockies. She takes seriously about life on the slopes, living her commensurate with skiing terms—hills, landings, slopes, skis, air, boots, poles, goggles, snow conditions. When the snow disappears from the low ground this year, Cleator will head for the wilderness regions of the province's Tweedsmuir park, pitch a tent and set up her private studio. There, she will spend a month as a parka department guide, noting where visitors come from, how long they stay, what they like and what they want to see. "If anybody wants to know what it's like up ahead, I'll tell them," she says.

For Jean Cleator, life at home is no less active. Example: "Yesterday, I slept in and woke up at 7. Memory, I'm up at 9:50. I'm not a great early riser." Or, without love to have a good night's sleep, she takes up some driving or housekeeping. It came along a little bit later for her and Bernda, "I'm a bit of a coward" in addition to swimming, she has also water skied but admits that "it took me a long time to get up on one skis."

Along with the flexibility is a philosophy. "If you love to live it and you can do it, you do it. What's age got to do with it?"

AHAB SPENCE

A few months ago, Ahab Spence had come home a surgery, which, at 83, showed him down so much that he could walk only about a mile a day. But he got his strength back in a matter of weeks. In this month's return to work at Regina's federally supported Saskatchewan Indian Federation College, where he is well into his second full-time ca-

ner. "I feel like I could take an anything," he remembers, "but my wife wouldn't let me and the doctor looked her up."

For Mike Spence of the *Crest* critics, the road out of the wilderness has been long and bumpy. He was born in Split Lake in north-central Manitoba in 1937 and got his first look at a classroom when his family sent him to school in a remote town. The Pits at age 16, he later graduated from high school in Moose Jaw, Sask., and went on to earn degrees in arts and theology from the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon.

"I'm an Anglican priest by trade," says Spence, who with his wife, Betty, moved to Charlottetown, P.E.I., from the church when he was 70 but he's been working ever since. Various bureaucrats have tried to get rid of me. I've been told that I'm 60, I should quit teaching. They even gave me a title, professor emeritus. I thought that was a good title but I don't go. I realize what people think and they have no hobby or anything, in two or three years they're gone. Being mixed up with young people, I think that keeps me young." The right attitude helps, too—keep your sense of humor, don't take life too seriously and get along with your wife.

Spence's young people—they range from 20 to 60—are mostly Cree wanting to know more about their language, heritage and legends. Spence teaches two classes, one a language course in advanced Cree, the other in Cree literature, which takes the form of storytelling. "What I try to do," says Spence, "is to translate the legends and ancient stories into English so the class can appreciate what good people they have come from." Many of the legends involve misadventure, the survival hero of the Cree nation. "He was a fighter and a first-rate politician," says Spence. "He can digress or he can defend. He was always hungry."

CHARLIE PIKE

When he was 12 years old, Charlie Pike developed a heart condition that has never fully healed. It's his only 20s, he tried to buy life insurance but the companies he approached said he was an unacceptable risk. Now, at 75, Pike is a downhill skier and distance swimmer who works out regularly and last summer took up paddling to help him stay in shape. He also sells insurance. "It's a tough job," he says of surprises.

Pike, the Pits-Born swimmer and country folk in a Sunday week at the Riverview Pits-Born swimmer who works out regularly and last summer took up paddling to help him stay in shape. He also sells insurance. "It's a tough job," he says of surprises. Pike, the Pits-Born swimmer and country folk in a Sunday week at the Riverview Pits-Born swimmer who works out regularly and last summer took up paddling to help him stay in shape. He also sells insurance. "It's a tough job," he says of surprises.

"I'm a role model perhaps more importantly a reflection of the other-ordinary people to the young people. 'Wherever I live I've got too much to do, the pressure's too great at the office, I immediately start exercising,' says Pike, married with no children. "Your attitude has become old when you say, 'I'm not going to do this or that because it's too much for me.' If you're starting to think that way, then you're really going to age." But fewer one-day are falling victim to traditional fatigue. Pike says, "I do think that a lot of people never believe they are 12 to 15 years younger than their chronological age. When I'm skiing, I go after the 55-year-olds—but the 40-year-olds are best me."

Pike had some advice for 50-to-65-year-olds who sit around and don't

Cree teacher Spence and wife Betty television news anchor Safer (far right) coeditor Ouellet (right). It's a little harder to stay motivated when you get older

do much of anything. "Get involved in an activity that's going to be a bit demanding," he says. "People are more depressed if they have no absorbing activity." Like rollerblading. But wear protective padded clothing. Falling on concrete, says Charlie, is not a whole lot of fun.

ROSE OUELLET

She is able to show up just about anywhere. In a TV commercial she also willingly on the hood of a pickup truck, the lights flashing her midriff and flashing off the sears in her dress as she moves. Another time, another crowd and there she is, persuasively pushing beer. On a billboard high above a Montreal street, her image handles cars. "I always wanted to do something about the theatre and now I've done it," says co-owner Rose Ouellet. "Now, I love doing everything."

She probably has, for at age 80, La Presse—an affectionate but unforgivingly merciless poked by her agent decades ago—has been entertaining audiences longer than any other stage personality in French Canada. She entered professional vaudeville in 1917 when she was only 14 because she had become bored with amateur productions.

Ouellet lives by herself at Mission des Artistes, a retirement home for the elderly in Montreal's downtown St. Denis West. She gets up anywhere from 7 A.M. to early afternoon, and when she's not working, sometimes visits old folk homes. "Everyone laughs because they're all younger than me," she says. Her only visible concession to vanity is her hair, when it began to



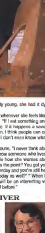
go grey while she was still fairly young, she had it dyed red—and has kept it that way. She walks a lot and snakes wherever she feels like it. "I leave to my body," she says. "If I eat something and it doesn't agree with me, I refuse. If it happens a second time, I won't eat that food again. I think people can control their health. Here is good. I don't even know what a headache feels like."

At the same time, says La Presse, "I never think about death. Why worry about it? I know someone who lives in my building and it's just terrible how she worries about death. I keep telling her, 'What's the point? You got yourself all worked up about it yesterday and you're still here! Are you going to worry all of today as well?' When her time comes, said Ouellet, "I'll be on an interesting voyage to a place I've never visited before."

PEARLEEN OLIVER

When PEARLEEN OLIVER walked out of Glen Gleggish High on that summer day in 1926, clutching her diploma, she became the first person among the impoverished black of

How Gleggish's PEARLEEN OLIVER to graduate from Grade 12. "We simply had no money. I sat outside, I looked after sick people, washed windows and washed floors just to get the quarters which I saved to buy second-hand books."



MORLEY SAFER

If senior citizenship begins somewhere between 60 and 65, this journalist Morley Safer, the 82-year-old ex-host of CBS' newsmagazine 60 Minutes, has only reached the threshold. He has no available dates to cross it but, rather, to pause and reflect. "I'm always aware of the passing decades. I don't feel old. I feel like I'm 35. It's a patch, a patch in terms of your body," says the Toronto-born Safer whose arrival at 60 Minutes in 1971 followed several years of covering the Vietnam War for CBS News. But at mission to work, growing older "never even crosses my mind."

Morley Fringe, he adds, has become much less important. "The only ones that could give me a sense of what I'm doing are my wife and I," he says. "I'm a fat machine. You don't need a Rolex." But he does need to work. "I take on a special kind of importance, because around 90 you suddenly say, 'God damn, I can really do the work.' But God knows, I've not looked after myself. I still drink three packs a day, I drink a bottle of wine a day and a couple of smokes."

Meanwhile, he travels thousands of miles a year in pursuit of stories, leaving behind wife Jane, 65, and daughter Sarah, 40, who is almost a good co-writer. "I've been married 40 years. But it takes a lot of physical endurance because travel has become a lot, so wearing on the mind and body, that you have to pace yourself a bit better. I feel that at 62 I can do more things at once than I could at 32. You just become more versatile as you grow older. It drives my wife crazy, but I can read a book and watch television at the same time."

And what about the future? "Pike, Joan Christie and the rest—getting older, it turns out, really does mean getting better."

With JOHN OUELLET in Montreal and MARCO WOODS in Ottawa

SALTY SWITCH GENERATION

In early September, Anne got a phone call from Calgary's Foothills Hospital: her mother was about to be discharged home. Anne's 66-year-old mother had been in acute care since she suffered a series of small strokes in March. Six months later, she was well enough to fend for herself and was beginning to walk unassisted. But she was still forgetful and clumsy to no end: to move back into her own house she would first have to open up a nursing home. "She was very weak and fragile," recalls Anne, a 61-year-old social services consultant who lives in Calgary with her husband and three children, aged 13, 15 and 19. "I told the hospital we just could not take her—we were not set up to take her." But Foothills promised to help arrange some home care and Anne eventually agreed to take Anne. "It was a shock," says Anne, who asked that her full name not be used. "Medically, there was nothing they could do for her. And as a son, they were right to contact us. But that did not solve my problem."

Anne is a member of the so-called sandwich generation—people struggling to care for both their children and their elders, often while holding down a job as well. Elderly relatives and their younger family members now share an estimated 120,000 households in Canada. Although studies show that the proportion of seniors living with their children is decreasing, those who do move in with their offspring aren't households profusely charged from previous generations. Because today's seniors had fewer children than their predecessors, there are fewer family members to share the burden. And many daughters—still the midwives of elder care—now have jobs outside the home. In fact, the parents of an average family now work 55 to 61 hours a week, says Alan Marsbell, director of administration and communication at the Vener Institute of the Prince of Wales, so from 40 to 45 hours a week at the 1990s. "People are working twice as hard," he says. "It's not in the same place." Marsbell agrees that that change alone is overlooked amid mounting public pressure to transfer some of the government's healthcare burden to individual families. "You cannot make the assumption that people are available," he says. "Families have changed."

At the same time, Marsbell recognizes that "every province has a problem" when people in acute care are well enough to leave. Because of the high mobility of the Canadian labor force—half of all families move on average once every five years—family members are often widely dispersed. When a hospital's elder patients no longer require acute care, but are not well enough to go home alone, there is often no family in the city to take them in. In the case of Calgary's Foothills hospital vice-president John King says that if a patient has no one to take care of them, the hospital has three stay-on until a nursing home placement becomes available. And he insists that

Families care for children and aging parents—even as they cope with a host of new pressures

the hospital will only send a patient home to "an environment that is supportive, not abusive." But King adds that health-care facilities must be financially accessible. Maintaining acute-care beds is expensive—about \$675 a day—and they are in high demand. Facing the shortage of beds, King says, "We try to live down to as quickly as possible." Sometimes, he adds, families have to play a part. "People are realizing that they have to help their own extended family," maintains King. "We seem to be flipping back to where we were 40 years ago—to having more care of our own elderly."

For Anne, the situation, though brief, was stressful. "Mother needed constant care during the day," says Anne. "But watching her bed was the worst part. I put her in a wheelchair. I had to know that if I had to get up at night for her, I would have to move my problems myself with sleep deprivation," Anne says. But she saw less of her mother, snuggled back on her cot after these curtailed her consulting work

and cancelled a business trip to Seattle. "And I was less available for the kids," she says. "They resented it a bit. And I became anxious. Things built up."

In the end, Anne stayed with Anne's family only on weekends before a nursing home bed became available. "She loves the home, its staff is fantastic," says Anne. "I worked out much better than I expected." But Anne's stay forced Anne and her family to challenge their perceptions. "We have been spoiled in this society," says Anne. "I found it all stressful. But everyone has to adapt." And last month, the family took in a 66-year-old boy—the son of a family from their church—who was being taught to swim. "He is here because of what we went through," says Anne. "Generally, we are more compassionate."

The Vener Institute's Marsbell points out that even when an elderly parent lives independently, responsibilities can weigh heavily on their children. "How do you break away from

your job to see an aging relative?" he asks. "And then you find out why you leave her alone. Down it they are! Living with you. There is the stress of juggling obligations at home, to your extended family and to your employer."

In fact, a survey of 5,000 employees across the country conducted by the Canadian Aging Research Network, a group of voluntary researchers, found that 46 per cent have some elder-care responsibilities, making long-term care increasingly a social issue for Canadians. In fact, more than half of those employees also care for children. Those workers, according to the survey, have more stress, less job satisfaction and more absenteeism than their colleagues.

Some companies are responding. In early 1993, the Royal Bank introduced an ElderCare program that offers counselling and refers employees to support services in their area. Sharon Murray, a 30-year-old customer service manager at one of the bank's Vancouver branches, called the program after her mother's health deteriorated. "You can't know until you're in it," she says. "You want to have information so that you're prepared to make decisions," says Murray. "With my sister and I

are demanding jobs. It's not something that we want to have to come over."

A wife and retired schoolteacher, Mary Lou Griffin did not have to worry about such pressures. But she suffers from rheumatoid arthritis. And after her father moved into her home north of Toronto in 1986—he was 81 and she was 54—his health problems eventually overwhelmed her. "The first three months he lay in bed, which scared the devil out of me," says Griffin. He was unable to control his loss of consciousness. On one occasion, she had to shower him and clean his bed sheets five times in a single night. It was both physically and emotionally taxing—her father was desperately embarrassed and often in tears. The lower troubles subsided when a doctor discovered that Griffin's father was allergic to milk. But soon after he developed other problems. "He had three or four bouts of pneumonia over two years—half hour," she says. "I would get my proper rest. The last time, I ended up in hospital with pneumonia and pleurisy. The doctor said, 'This has got to stop.'"

Griffin eventually secured help—government-subsidized house-care workers for nine hours a week. "But that's no magic, no witch-

craft," she says. "At one point, I was so exhausted I decided to hire a nurse to come in at night." But at \$11 an hour, Griffin says, she could only afford nursing help for a few weeks. Two years after her father moved in, Griffin found a nursing home she liked and broke the news to him. He left tears, she says, although he understood she could no longer care for him. "But I had guilt coming out my eyes," says Griffin. "I felt that I was letting my father down." He spent 2½ years in a nursing home before dying in October, 1992, of heart failure and emphysema.

Fortunately, there are many households that cope well, especially when the senior is healthy or the younger family members have outside help in times of crisis. Francis Littlejohn, the 30-year-old executive director of a Newfoundland of Inuit-care's training company, recalls that his aunt and uncle were available to help his family when he was growing up in Harbour Grace, about 100 km north of St. John's. The older couple had no children of their own. When Littlejohn's mother died in 1980, his aunt, Agnes Power, moved in with Littlejohn, his wife, Rose, 60, and their two children, aged 10 and 13.

At 51, Power is in good health now. She still works hard to make an extra dime to spend some of her old home. But surgery last spring caused a temporary setback. Rose Littlejohn—who works part time at a nearby hospital—says that she woke up early to cleanse

Power's wounds and change her dressings. She got the help up for several more hours before she could get to work home. It was also the first time she had been in bed for help from her relatives. "I don't begrudge the time I spend home with her, or the time she spends with me," she says. "She's my responsibility. I'd be ashamed to get her hurt."

Francis Littlejohn says that Power fit in well with their family. "She's the type of person who doesn't interfere," he says. "If my son or wife are having a problem, she'll drop in." And he says that she has had a positive effect on their children. "I find that older people have a great wisdom about life," he says. "My son was going through the routine problem of adolescence, and she could relate to him more so than I could." The Littlejohns also have a strong sense of personal commitment. "Each year parents have invited in me the girls in the family and the responsibility to look after your own," he says. "It's hard to put into words. You do something because it's the right thing to do." For the Littlejohns, the right thing to do has also been a rewarding family experience. But for many Canadian families who have a wide range of new responsibilities, children can take a physical and emotional toll.

MARY NEMETH with JOHN MORRIS for Calgary



Power (left) and the Littlejohns at their Newfoundland home. It's hard to put into words: You do something because it's the right thing to do.

Paying for the children of divorce



LIFESTYLES

To respect privacy, the names of all the individuals cited in case histories have been changed.

Sara is only a toddler, but for most of her short life, her parents have been locked in courtship. His birth was the result of a casual relationship between an East Coast electrician (John) and Sara's mother, who lives on welfare. At first Sara was reluctant to ask her support because Sara's father is married and has two other children. But she later decided that she wanted him to make a financial contribution. After months of fighting, Sara's mother obtained a court order about a year ago compelling him to pay \$250 a month. Sara's father made only one payment and Sara is continued to pursue him through the courts. Then last November he, for several days to jail before satisfying another court order to pay for a child's bed, clothes, and school and toy box. Regular support payments will now be guaranteed directly from his annual wages of about \$40,000. But Sara says that the memory of her court struggle still angers her: "What are you supposed to do when there are no groceries in the house and no money coming in for another month?" she asks. "It only goes bad."

Across the country, that tangled web of demand, defiance, and forced compliance is disturbingly common—as is the rage and bitterness between unpaired parents. Mothers say that awards are too low and that too many remain unpaid. Fathers maintain that the jus-

*More than half
of all Canadian
child-support payments
have gone unpaid*

ty system is biased in favor of women, and that wretched math makes make access to their children difficult. "It is a no-win situation," says Judge Paul Nidermeyer, who has presided in Nova Scotia's Family Court for 14 years. "Both sides are engaged and they fail to see the other person's view." In fact, since governments began studying the problem in the mid-1980s, an estimated 50 to 75 per cent of child-support payments ordered by Canadian courts have gone unpaid. (More than 80 per cent of such orders are made against fathers.) During that time, the number of single-parent families helped by women shot upward, with the majority—82.2 per cent in 1992—sleeping below the poverty line. Attempts to relieve the growing burden on the

public purse, as well as child poverty, several provinces and the federal government have passed legislation in the past decade to make it easier to collect payments from so-called deadbeat dads.

Even more changes are in the works. Currently, support awards can vary widely from province to province, even between judges of the same court. In an effort to help address these inequities, federal and provincial officials will complete a three-year study in April that is expected to include guidelines for child support payments. Meanwhile, several provinces are already discussing changes to their enforcement legislation. Among the most controversial is an Ontario proposal to make drivers' and professionals' licenses subject to seizure if the person who has defaulted agrees to a schedule for repaying arrears. Such a system would help assure self-employed parents whose income is often difficult to assess, or whose assets may have been transferred to a family member to keep them beyond the reach of the legal system.

Several provinces have already strengthened their enforcement legislation. In British Columbia, parents who are owed support can file their court orders with the province's Family Maintenance Enforcement Program. Using both provincial and federal government files such as income tax records, the province then tracks down fathers and then delivers collection to a private company that can put liens against property or use attachment of wages—a process similar to a garnishment. By the end of 1993, the program collected an estimated \$68 million in child-support payments, six times higher than the amount collected in 1989, prior to the province's implementation.

For Christine, a mother of two, British Columbia's program policy has meant resolution after years of grinding poverty. She and her husband of 10 years separated in 1989. At first, she says, he visited their two young children, but stopped a court order to pay \$200 a month for their support. A few years later, he finally disappeared. For seven years, she says, her family lived on a combination of welfare on Vancouver Island, on welfare payments of about \$600 a month. Later, Christine discovered that her former husband, who is self-employed, was living in Vancouver. The provincial program then took over the task of pursuing him. Within the past two years, Christine has received arrears from \$25,000, about half of the \$36,000 in arrears that she owes her ex-husband.

Now 48, she has painful memories of trying to make make rent. She missed food, cut her own hair—she barely's any sense of heat—and avoided birthdays when she would be expected to deliver presents she could not afford. "The hard part of raising children is the emotional part," she says now. "The absent parent is not there in the middle of the night, or worrying when they first learn to drive. For the parent who is not there, seeing a chequer in the ring may not aid. And it's very damaging for children to see their father in the middle of the night."

Others are even more aggressive. In March, 1993, it became the first province to introduce automatic wage deduction imposed when a support order is still made rather than after employment. The hope

of paying the debt is established early, according to Harvey Rosenman, director of Ontario's Family Support Program. "This forces conscientious parents to make support a priority and plan their finances accordingly," he says. "The system has already resulted in marked improvement, with payments totaling to about \$36.2 million per month, up from only \$14 million prior to the new law. That almost half of the 322,000 cases registered with the Ontario province remain delinquent, with a total of \$657 million owing. Of that amount, \$257 million is owed to the province treasury for child-maintenance payments made to mothers who did not receive their child support."

At least one expert, however, says that Ontario has already gone too far. Jane Palkutskan, professor of sociology at Simon Fraser University, argues that stringent enforcement programs will not eradicate poverty—only punish those who are least able to pay. Some fathers do not pay because of "delinquency and power tripping," she cautions. But she cautions that such actions can be a liability. In cases where fathers are willing to pay, but are impoverished, she argues, the justice system should give greater consideration to their financial circumstances. Tactics such as withholding motor vehicle licenses to enforce support payments "penalize those with the least money and the least resources income," she says. Of course, mothers still need support. But Palkutskan recommends a model used in some European countries: the state provides a social safety net for single-parent families. This pursues punishing fathers for nonpayment, based on their ability to pay.

Brian, a father subject to a court-ordered payments schedule, says that he is caught between his 10-year-old daughter's needs and his own survival. He is a firefighter who earns about \$36,000 working for the Canadian Armed Forces on a full-time basis. For most of the year, he has lost his job. Brian says, he took responsibility for about \$4,000 in credit card debts incurred jointly by the couple. His wife, who he needs for work, requires frequent repairs, he says. He needs a modest two-bedroom apartment for \$200 a month and says he needs the space for his daughter when she visits. Last September, he was ordered to pay his wife a maintenance \$625 per month to increase gradually to \$700 by April. "I told the judge that I wasn't sure what I could afford," he says. "But that didn't matter. The legal system does whatever the mother wants and doesn't listen to fathers."

Some fathers also say that angry mothers make access to their children difficult because of disputes over child support. Mark, who lives in Vancouver, says that his former wife is inflexible about changing the schedule of visits with their daughter and son, eight and 10, and has pursued him for money he does not owe. He earned less than \$20,000 that year he says, and yet the courts have ordered him to pay \$500 a month. Because his income fluctuates, his actual payments range anywhere from \$100 to \$1,700 per month. He has lived in his parents' basement for three years because, he says, he cannot afford an apartment. "There is no justice in the justice system," he says bitterly.

Most experts agree that there is probably no way to eradicate the rage and frustration that typically accompanies marriage breakdowns. But many believe that new ways of dealing with disputes are essential. Dennis Mowatt, a Toronto social worker who has worked as a mediator in divorce proceedings, says that the justice system, and courts in particular, need a better way of dealing with the divorce process. He refuses to do so. "Men take divorce for granted from the mother, who is usually the primary caregiver," says Mowatt. "When they separate, the man is lost and angry because he feels stripped of his role. Fathers need to be helped to realize that they are still important to their kids."

Some lawyers also suggest that, in family disputes, mediation by trained professionals should supplement the adversarial court system. Philip Shapovalov, a Montreal family lawyer and mediator, says that the legal system too often pits mothers and fathers against one another at the expense of their children. "Divorce triggers powerful emotions and people use money and children to show those feelings," he says. "But we have to get parents to try to understand each other's needs and to look at the kids. From the perspective of the kids, the only way to ensure that both like Sara have a fighting chance

PATRICK CHISHOLM with SARAH DODD CHISHOLM in Toronto

PEOPLE

Home, but no holiday

Candice Scott received a Christmas bonus she got to be at home for the holidays. The 32-year-old actress, best known for her stint as Melissa Anderson on the hit soap *The Days of Our Lives*, was the starring role in the new stage musical *Crazy for You*, with Gershwin music which opens in Toronto this month. In *Crazy for You*, the Toronto-born actress plays Polly Baker, a strong-willed, single mom who captures the heart of a fellow playboy. It is, she says, "an unbelievably wonderful" production. And hard work. Moving from Los Angeles, Scott had to conform to an arduous rehearsal schedule. But



Scott capturing the heart of a fellow playboy

she came prepared. "I knew it would be like this," she says. "So I did all my Christmas shopping in the suitcase in Los Angeles before I came home."



Cochrane: 'one thing led to another'

Out of Africa

Fans Tom Cochrane sponsored a child through the international aid group World Vision Canada. Then, he helped them out with food raising. "And then one thing led to another," said the 46-year-old singer-songwriter, just after returning to Canada last month from a two-week

tour of poverty-stricken Mozambique and Malawi. When he was first in Mozambique in 1990 to help raise awareness about World Vision (the experience prompted his 1995 hit single *Life Is a Highway*), the country was in the midst of a famine and a bitter civil war. But on his latest visit, the music icon—bushy-haired, wearing a \$400,000 per cent belt—found that conditions had improved and refugees were flocking home, although child mortality and AIDS are still rampant. "It was good to see an improvement—I don't think I could have emotionally dealt with seeing too many more kids dying in critical feeding centres." Why does he keep going? "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," Cochrane said. After once saving human misery, he added "you can't turn your back on it."

Testing the limits

Kate Bush is still pushing the boundaries both of pop music and of herself. Almost four years in the making, the 30-year-old British pop diva's new album, *The Sand*, is a stark mixture of dissonance, humor and weird ballads. "It's the most personal album so far," says Bush. "I wanted to get the feeling of the band—more songs, more simply expressed, with a more human energy." As well, Bush recently wrote, directed and starred in a Shakespeare film, *The Love He Came and the Love He Gave*, her version of the famous 16th-century play *Titus Andronicus*. A dramatic tale of a woman (Bush) involved in writing a year of magical set lists

Bush: 'more human energy'



her slippers that will not let her stop dancing, the movie, it turns out, had a real life corollary. After not dancing seriously for about five years, Bush fit herself back into a role where she not only had no dance, but had to do it on ballet shoes. "There I am, just 30, getting up on pointe," she recalls. "It was great," but her experience, even for a pop superstar, carried a price. "I had never realized that ballerinas went through so much pain," Bush says with a laugh. "It's completely painful."

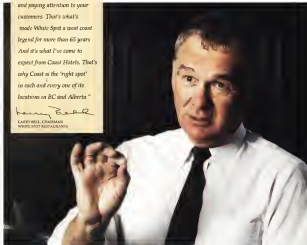
Memory and movement

Music can teach the soul. But scenes from Schindler's List, Steven Spielberg's haunting new film about the Holocaust, were strong enough to move musicians to tears. The musicians were among 50 members of the Toronto Mendicant Choir who crowded into a studio last Thanksgiving weekend to record the sound track for two of the movie's crucial scenes. In one, had officers executed corpses, in the other, the camera slowly pans through a warehouse where relics of the Jewish community—eyeglasses, briefcases, coats—are being sorted. During the recording session in Toronto, composer John Williams showed these scenes to the choir—and several of the singers began to cry. "Instead of just chilling, it was heart-stopping," recalled choir manager Michael Redout. "It was very, very powerful." And it was Williams, by the way, who recommended that the Mendicant be involved in Spielberg's latest hit. The reason: he was guest conductor for the choir during a Toronto concert series—13 years ago. Said Redout: "He must have a look at a memory."

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CANADIAN BY DESIGN



Kaypers'
playground
style, **Bombardier's**
Sea-Doos (right)
recast Canadiana
companies are
making innovative
designs pay off



BY SRENDIA DALGLEISH

Industrial designers, in their quest for product innovation, have carried out many wild experiments. But Jim Kaypers, a digital Dutch-born designer, must be one of very few who have tested their designs by shoving them down their nostrils on their nostrils. Of the hundreds of products that Kaypers has worked on during the course of his 30-year career in Toronto, he says that a children's playground slide, now among the most hot. Aided by a small manufacturer, Paris Playgrounds of Paris, Ont., in design a slide that could be taken apart for easier shipment, Kaypers' firm came up with a stick-together spiral model that can be packaged in a box so small that it fits into the trunk of a car. Instead of loading a fully assembled spiral slide on to the back of a truck and driving it to a playground," explains Kaypers, "they can just a postage stamp on the box and mail it off." He says that Paris Playgrounds soon discovered that in addition to solving the company's delivery problems to an existing market in southern Ontario the new slide enabled them to expand their business. Says Kaypers, "It gave them an international market for the slides and it made them a lot of money."

But Kaypers' playground slide is the exception rather than the rule. Typically, few Canadian companies have looked to innovative design as a method of adding value to their products. As various studies have repeatedly pointed out, Canada does comparatively little to turn its

abundant raw materials into finished goods. "For most of the past 50 years this country has enjoyed such a high level of productivity and wealth by just selling out resources, that it wasn't necessary to care about design," said Howard Cohen, president of the Design Exchange, a Toronto-based agency charged with promoting design awareness. But now we're going through a major restructuring of our economy and design is one of the key tools that will be employed in the New Economy." Donald Macdonald, the former Liberal finance minister who headed a royal commission a decade ago that examined Canada's resources, problems, interests (Canadian Business), stresses using design. "Some of them see it as a hell, some of them say they think it's culture with a capital C," said Macdonald, who is chairman of the Design Exchange. "But if Canada is going to be a better producer and exporter of products, design is what's going to do it."

Swatch watches are Macdonald's favorite example of how a flagging industry, in this case Swiss watchmakers, rejuvenated ailing sales by focusing on design. Traditionally, Swiss watches were finely crafted, jewelry-like objects that were status symbols as much as timepieces that when Rolex and other Swiss manufacturing centers began cutting watches of comparable quality at much lower prices, Swiss a subsidiary of a Swiss company that also manufactures such traditional watch brands as Omega and Tissot, resulted in rethinking the watch. In 1983, the company began using modern materials like non-oxidized plastic and quartz design to make playful, inexpensive watches that became popular fashion accessories. Now other traditional watchmakers are copying Swatch's success.

From watches to playground slides, fashionable clothing, store interiors or computer software, design appears to be shaping up as a key business tool of the 21st century. Just as the production line became

MANY CANADIAN COMPANIES IGNORE THE IMPORTANCE OF DESIGN. IT SHOWS ON THE BOTTOM LINE.

the symbol of the industrial age, design characterizes the information age. In the future, an ever-increasing proportion of the world's population will be working with their brains solving problems rather than making things with their hands.

The definition of design can be very broad and it is not merely concerned with appearance. Design is a combination of appearance and functionality. Even in design projects like movie sets, in which the ultimate goal is usually appearance, it is most superficial when the design or must be concerned with how others will be able to function on the set. In the case of industrial design, which is employed in product creation, function and looks are both important in the process of marketing new technology with consumers.

While design may come to symbolize the information age, it is also crucial to manufacturing. Global competition is increasingly pushing product prices and quality towards single international standards. When the price and quality of all competing brands of a product are the same, then it is a product's design—the way it looks and the way it functions—that will determine whether it sells. John Tyson, who as vice-president of corporate design at BellNorthern Research (BNS) is the head of the largest corporate industrial design group in Canada, compares design with "table stakes" (the rate required for admission to a high-stakes card game). "In the future," says Tyson, "you won't even be able to get into the game without it." Brian Wilson, head of the B.C. division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Vancouver, says Canadian companies have to follow the lead set by the world's best manufacturers. "The president of Sony has said that in the 1990s and beyond, design will be the only difference between products," he said. "Unfortunately Canada has been slow to understand that."

Part of the explanation for Canada's lag in design can be found in its

inter history Jacques Lallier, director of the school of industrial design at Carleton University in Ottawa, says that Canada never developed its own design capabilities because it imported so many of its manufactured goods. Just from Britain and then from the United States. By contrast, the United States, as a result of the American Revolution that ended in 1783, was cut off from the supply of finished goods such as Britain. The Americans were forced to develop their own manufacturing industry and with it, defining design capabilities. "The American designers were all inventors. Though one without a longstanding art tradition," says Gird. "Some of the products of that period have been called Early Aesthetic or Early Hallowell, but at least they were unique forms."

In Canada, the manufacturing industry got off to a slower start and industries that were not forced to be innovative tended to stagnate. The residential furniture industry is a case in point. When the 1950s British Empire Agency lifted trade barriers, Canadian furniture makers were shocked because the domestic industry seemed because market surveys revealed that consumers did not recognize their furniture as being Canadian made. But Gird says that the industry has only itself to blame. He says that for years Canadian furniture designers were merely copies of products imported as international furniture shows. "They went ahead in public, of course," says Gird, "but when I got up with them in the bar over a drink, they used to laugh about their designs in my presence."

Canadian designers agree unanimously that it is not their fault that Canadian furniture lags in design. In fact, many of their most recent work of their time working for foreign clients who ate the very design expertise that Canadian businesses overlooked. The designers say that only a company's senior executives can harness the potential of design. David Gird, "You cannot have good design without enlightened management."

One of Canada's most commercially successful designers, David Watt, confirms that a company's top executives are key to the future use of design. He credits his success with the Ottawa-based Loblaws grocery chain to senior sales Western salesmen good taste, which, he says, leads instinctively to an understanding of what design can accomplish. Watt is a Toronto-based industrial designer who has worked as a resident consultant in Europe, which has brought him to the design community design work that he does for Loblaws. For the past 20 years, Watt has designed everything from the architecture of Loblaws stores to the package for its chocolate chip cookies.

Working together with Weston and Dave Nichol, president of Loblaws' merchandising arm until he resigned in November, Watt was behind the introduction of Loblaws' President's Choice products. The development of distinctive products. Watt gave customers a new way to shop at the store, which was a major grocery chain, which carried the same brand-name products. His approach has been so successful that Watt has now undertaken a similar project for Wal-Mart Stores, the Arkansas-based retail giant. There the product line is called Sam's American Choice, after Wal-Mart's late founder Sam Walton.

Unfortunately, Loblaws represents the exception rather than the rule in many Canadian business design circles. It is an exception, Gird says, that he is often approached by small local manufacturers who want to sponsor design contests for his students. "They tell me that they want to offer a prize of \$50 to the student who can design the best sandwich-wrap product," says Gird. "That is a start, but that all they want to do is get a cheap design. They are prepared to put their product in the hands of a student who has probably never done any commercial work before." He adds, "They'll never do that

with their legal matters, or their accounting, but they think design should matter."

Alexander Maitt, a Romanian-born industrial designer who heads Toronto-based Asia Group, illustrates the lack of focus on design in Canada. He does a lot of work for Asian computer and other electronic equipment manufacturers and observes, "The Japanese would never think of bringing a product to market that hasn't had extensive input from an industrial designer," says Maitt. "Of course, much of their work is done by European or American designers." The Japanese, because they tackled the challenge of selling products to foreign markets 40 years ago, realize the value of strong designers who understand the consumers at their target markets.

Maitt, like most designers, is passionate about his profession—especially about the social benefits of good design. He is so passionate, in fact, that he is irritated by the suggestion that design is primarily a cost-cutting proposition. "It is a company's only right to make money



Maitt: A reusable container for kitchen plastic wrap that he believes remains unconvinced

I can't do anything for them," says Maitt. "They have to have a greater purpose: something more than just making a buck."

He cites his experience designing a roll container for kitchen plastic wrap as an example of a recent project that was rejected by a client who profited primarily by environmental concerns. One of the country's largest plastic film manufacturers asked him to design a container for plastic wrap that could replace the cardboard box with a metal or rigid edge in which the wrap is usually sold. Maitt designed a plastic box that he says would work better and would be easier on the environment. The only problem, he notes, is that the big retail store chains remain unconvinced that there is any advantage in making space for the dispenser. Due to price rises in the \$60 one, comparatively little for the shop on grocery store shelves, Maitt warns. "They don't give a damn if they really care about the environment they're looking with their head at the ground and not looking."

Despite the resistance, however, when pressure demands it, Canada's spirit of innovation can rise to the challenge. Canada has some of the most creative design-oriented companies. Bell Northern Research, the G.T. two-level research and development arm of Northern Telecom and the Bell telephone companies, is one of Canada's success stories. There, industrial designers take basic technological advances and turn

DISTINCLY CANADIAN

Manufacturing household appliances has never been a Canadian strength. But one product has become a design legend in Canada: the electric kettle. First designed in Canada, the electric kettle was an industrial designer for Canadian General Electric (CGE) in 1940. It was 80 years ago Maitt says an engineer working for Canadian Motor Lamp, a CGE subsidiary, in the late 1930s was probably the first person to make an electric kettle. Seeing how much the dome-shaped chrome shell of a Black & Decker light that had manufactured resembled a stove-top kettle, he put an electric heating element into the bottom of the dome and added a spout and a handle. That first electric kettle could do double duty as a coffee pot in 1946. It was an immediate success, and in 1947 Maitt was asked to improve upon the original model. "It was well engineered," recalls Maitt, "but it wasn't well designed." His first change was to raise the height of the kettle base so users turned their knuckles on the dome.

Over the years Maitt kept changing the kettle's design to stay ahead of other competitors. He says, for instance, that he changed the kettle's original round shape to an octagon, one simply to make a more difficult for rivals to copy. Some 30 years later, Maitt has retired, CGE has disappeared and the North American electric kettle industry is shrinking. But the electric kettle is as popular as ever. Now, Maitt's 80-year-old son, Glenn, updates it as a freelance designer for Canada's last remaining manufacturer of stainless steel kettles, Superior Electric Ltd., of Pomona, Ont. Superior's product sales and marketing manager, Marvin Mendel, says that even though it costs around \$100,000 to design a new kettle, the company introduces a new model every year or two. "Consumers like the new fashions and they're always upgrading it," says Mendel. "I'd have to say that design is just about the most important thing for a kettle."

Despite the popularity of the electric kettle in Canada, however, CGE never managed to penetrate the U.S. market. For that, Maitt blames U.S. parochialism. According to him, consumers there seemed to like electric kettles—Americans in border cities crossed into Canada to buy them. But General Electric rejected offers by its subsidiary CGE to export kettles to the United States. Maitt recalls that, eventually, he got a U.S. headquarters to purchase their own kettle but it was too costly and was never introduced. Maitt describes it as an awkward-looking over-engineered kettle. And to the day electric kettles remain environmental appliances in American kitchens.

them into products that consumers can only use. Says Tyson: "The technology alone is not valuable until it can be translated into something that a consumer wants or needs." Although accidentally most of 1980's design innovations are usually only small innovations, over the years they have helped to transform technologies from large, bulky, expensive and often non-portable, into products that fit into a pocket. Tyson notes that one of 1988's most dramatic innovations made its debut in 1987, when Bell Canada introduced the so-called Cordless telephone. For the first time, Bell designers incorporated the telephone receiver, transmitter and cord into the same handheld handset.

Bombardier Inc., the Montreal-based transportation company that invented the snowmobile, then the smaller Ski-Doo and, more recently, introduced the world's water ski, has also been a major Canadian design innovator. Design Laporte, director of product design for Ski-Doo and Ski-Doo, says that design is key to the company's success. Bombardier introduced the first Ski-Doo, a craft that is both water and a snowmobile, in 1967. Long before any other company had a comparable model. But it withdrew them from the market after a few years because of lack of consumer demand. It was not until the mid-1980s when the popularity of snowmobiling was revived by the Japanese snowmobile manufacturer Kawasaki proved that a market had developed. Bombardier reintroduced its Ski-Doo in 1986. The ski industry now has lost major competitors with Bombardier as the leader. "It's hard to quantify the contributions of design," says Laporte. "But we had one per cent of the market in 1966 and now we're 25 per cent. With Ski-Doo, I would say that the industry design has to be superior."



Fred Maitt (year) and his son, Glenn. Alexander's success

come so focused in Europe that he has developed a cult following of design circles.

But even with a few exceptions, a strong taste of designers is only part of the key to their success. The first step to success is for a company's senior executives to appreciate the potential of design. "Someone once asked where the Dieter Rams of this country are," said Gird. "The real question is where are the Yankies?" He added referring to the company's leader.

Sells there are indications that Canada's appreciation of the value of design—both among company managers and Canadian consumers—is growing. Toronto's Star Group, as well as by many, has no trouble selling its graphic design books that sell for as much as \$100 (page 69). And although the Canadian furniture industry has not been on the cutting edge of design in the past, Duncan says that is changing. He works on a furniture brand and says that his firm is completely taken up by regular assignments from several Canadian furniture manufacturers.

Many industrial designers agree that Canadian design awareness is improving. But they use a much more modest vocabulary for design awareness than Duncan's phrase "design thinking." They point to the Canadian Trade and Consumer's Distributing catalogues. The manufacturer catalogues are the true measures of the design savvy of the majority of Canadians, they say, and there the message is growing louder. "There are products by Bruma, Philips and Olivetti all design leaders," Maitt says. "And there are hardly any TV sets with wide-screen slides any more." Clearly, if retail businesses would stop looking so far away from design and get serious about it more of the catalogue products would actually be made in Canada. □

BEST OF THE SHOW

THE PEOPLE BEHIND THE PRODUCTS



There are about 10,000 designers in Canada working on everything from yachts to sleeping bags, from movie arts to computer software. The work of five leading designers profiled here demonstrates the diversity and range of product design.

In a blink, industrial career in northeast Toronto, a small miracle is taking place. Despite the recessionary pall that still hangs over many Canadian businesses, the 30 employees of United Shaders Ltd. are frantically busy, trying to fill orders for the company's unique line of housewares, including aluminum clocks, multi-colored kettles and paper mugs that look like rocks. "We are having our best year yet," says company president Les Mandelbaum. "Sales in 1988 were \$5.5 million. For 1989, we'll have revenues of \$10 million."

Together with childhood friend and designer Paul Rowan, 43, Mandelbaum founded United in 1979; hence then, the pair have built the hardware and housewares enterprise into the only Canadian company offering a full range of stylishly styled household items. The first design appeal is a broad range of tasks by combining simple, clean lines with understated, often playful design elements: stylized animals or images of the sea, areas and stars appear on products ranging from doormats to picture frames. United charges a little more for its items than mass-market competitors—about 30 to 35 per cent more—but by using inexpensive materials, including recycled rubber, cork, iron, natural wood and glass, it keeps its products' prices within reach of consumers.

Most of the company's early marketing outposts was in Quebec, and then later in the United States where Mandelbaum says that retailers and consumers are generally more adventurous than in English Canada. However, he adds that he and Rowan carefully modified their designs and colors to suit the tastes of

American buyers. "Green sells in Quebec, but it won't sell in the U.S.," Mandelbaum explains. "The worstest pull-off. During the 1980s, when English-Canadian retailers were not buying, United's growth was fueled by U.S. operations, based in Buffalo, N.Y. Even now, only 15 per cent of the Canadian-owned company's sales are in Canadian stores, while 77 per cent are in U.S. buyers, and five per cent go to Western Europe and Japan."

Mandelbaum attributes that endurance to more than the relatively small size of the Canadian market. "Local retailers don't think Canadian goods are special enough," he says. "That way be changing. After a difficult year for the Canadian arm of the company in 1986, Mandelbaum hired an additional sales representative who helped boost Canadian sales by 35 per cent for the first nine months of this year. Winning international recognition helped. In fact, Mandelbaum set up the advisory board of the influential New York City-based trade show, Access on Design, even though he had to fight for years just to acquire booth space at the annual Canadian Gift and Tableware Show in Toronto. "Our own people don't treat us kindly," a resigned Mandelbaum says. In Canada, it seems, being good isn't good enough. As acceptance at home still seems to depend on it not being priced ahead

PATRICIA CHENOWETH

When Heather Cooper was eight years old, her mother and father gave her an inspirational gift. It was a wooden box with brass hinges, a leather handle and her initials placed in the front panel. When she opened the box, she discovered colorful tubes of oil paints, glass beads with turquoise and a handful of paintbrushes. Ten

Cooper, award winning chair designer Deacon (opposite left), Anishnabek inspired by the working and manufacturing processes



years later, after taking an art course at Toronto's Western Technical school, she set out on her own path as a designer and painter, and her work to look for work. "My first full-time job," recalls Cooper, 48, "was with an ad agency I'd found on the 'Yellow Pages.' And it was then that she realized that her creative efforts in graphic design could be exchanged for money. Says Cooper: "I knew I was into something."

Now, Cooper continues to blend the practical with the creative in all forms of her life. She now has two children and an art studio located in 1987 from the second floor of her three-story mother's home in a stylish, midtown Toronto neighborhood where she works with her daughter Smith, 25, also a designer. Over the years she has designed labels and packaging for such well-known corporate customers as Kimberly-Clark, E. I. du Pont and Sons and Blooms. As well, her bold, colorful oil paintings have been translated into publicity posters for such institutions as the National Ballet and the Canadian Opera Company. Notes Cooper: "Design can be so many things. It's like music. You can have a song played a thousand ways and each one is equally good."

In broader terms, Cooper says that there is no typically Canadian style of design—but there are distinctive and idiosyncratic styles within regions of the country. "We're probably more North American than we are Canadian," says Cooper, "and that would be the reason, because we're obviously very different from Europe and the Orient." But she adds that "Toronto is different from Vancouver, and Quebec is different from Toronto. And I don't mean something as superficial as 'tchotch' as in Vancouver." The differences lie deep within the regional cultures.

Cooper's latest projects include designing sample sets and brochures for insurance companies and brokerage houses. She also leads her own consulting service, which she founded in 1986. She is currently an ad consultant for CITY TV, president of Mass Design. But Cooper says that painting for money alone is not enough—she likes painting for herself to escape the constraints of commercial work. Says Cooper: "When I finish my career, if I haven't achieved what I wanted to achieve personally, I would feel as though I wasted my time."

JULIE CAGGIN

Tom Deacon is the golden boy of Canadian design. Two years after graduating from the University of Toronto with a degree in architecture in 1982, he and a friend founded Area Group, a manufacturing and marketing company in Toronto at which he produced his own furniture designs. As the company became successful over the next five years, Deacon found that he was spending more time on business matters than on design. In the fall of the first three years was to become a furniture designer. Now, Deacon, a bright-looking 37, has just returned from packing up his second major award from the Institute of Business Designers in New York City. And his business is thriving. In fact, he is one of the few designers in Canada who enjoys the luxury of being able to speculate on the product of his choice—chairs.

A chair, Deacon says, is an object to be taken seriously. And unlike tables and other less personal pieces of furniture, designing chairs is more demanding. "A table is a table. Once you make one it doesn't bother there isn't much else," he says. "But chairs are complex, they have to hold the body. They have to be comfortable and they have to look comfortable." Deacon's chairs are often purchased by corporations for use in their reception areas or boardrooms. Although Deacon has recently designed his first organically curved executive desk chair, most of his chairs are of simple wood with general classic lines.

Deacon credits some of his success to his early experience in business when he came to understand and appreciate the limitations imposed by the manufacturing and marketing processes. Michael Kellman, pres-

Deacon's Aaron (left), Mandelbaum designs with stylized animals and images of the sea, moon and stars



SPECIAL REPORT

about of Vancouver Industries, a furniture manufacturing based in Scotchman Creek, says that almost one third of its company's product lines have been designed by Deacon. "We like his work and he understands what we do," said Kellaway. "We know where the market is headed and he designs some beautiful, classic chairs." And they say, Deacon's chairs are consistent in popularity with customers even though they cost as much as \$4,200 each.

Kellaway says it was the anticipation of increased global competition that prompted his company to decide to focus on design and hire Deacon and a handful of other Canadian designers. "A lot of the old furniture companies that just copied other people's designs either aren't around any more or they won't be very much longer," he said. Kellaway, on the other hand, has managed to increase its sales by 50 per cent since 1990, mainly by increasing export sales.

For his part, Deacon says that he likes spending more time getting every detail of the design right," he explained. "If I was a craftsman building individual chairs, I couldn't afford to take that much time." Now Deacon is running into a different problem with time. "It's always been become so popular that he is running short of time to meet the demand for them.

BRENDA GILGUSH

Don't Serl has a dream that he wishes all industrial designers would follow. "It means that I can spend more time getting every detail of the design right," he explained. "If I was a craftsman building individual chairs, I couldn't afford to take that much time." Now Deacon is running into a different problem with time. "It's always been become so popular that he is running short of time to meet the demand for them.

It is a trip that Serl does not intend to let him himself. He is a trip—and a sleeping bag designer—who Vancouver-based Vancouver Equipment Co-op, a 500-member buy-sell-style "retail consumer co-operative," sells a three-trunk, outdoor apparel and mountaineering gear.

is the over-loaded gadgetry on most home electronics. "I don't think I've ever figured out all the features on my CD player," says Serl with a laugh. Instead, he prefers to aim for designs that "might not be the ultimate in technicality or material, but that give the best bang for the buck." With Mountain Equipment Co-op anticipating 1993 sales of \$80 million, up more than 25 per cent from 1990, it is plainly an approach that works.

CHERYL MORROW is Vancouver

It is easy to imagine Canadian designer Douglas Bull as a child, trying to build outlandish castles with his blocks or dreaming about a superliterate secret market. Now 58, the award-winning Montreal-area designer, whose projects range from office furniture to flight suits,



Serl, Bull (above) at his computer capsule work station, an ability to translate on idea into products with both grace and utility

through outlets in Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto and Ottawa. To test one of his own recent creations, a 325-watt-powered, double-shelving bag, Serl packed it into the Yukon wilderness for a three-week camping trip last May. "I have to be there in the cold in the sleeping bag and later to visit the sleeping bag is up," says the tall, lanky designer. Among the innovations that have flowed from Serl's personal approach to developing designs are extended battery sockets to accommodate the occupant's feet, and a flap just inside the top that blocks drafts around the neck.

Serl, who holds a bachelor of science degree in chemistry, cheerfully acknowledges that he has no formal qualifications for his job. Instead, he taught himself the necessary skills, from a grasp of the physics of waterproof materials to where to find the best goose and duck down (Eastern Europe where the water fowl are allowed to live long enough to develop the fullest possible down).

But although he is an advocate of well-designed consumer products, Serl recognizes that when it comes to innovation, more can sometimes be less. "You can get carried away," he says. One such example is the over-loaded gadgetry on most home electronics. "I don't think I've ever figured out all the features on my CD player," says Serl with a laugh. Instead, he prefers to aim for designs that "might not be the ultimate in technicality or material, but that give the best bang for the buck." With Mountain Equipment Co-op anticipating 1993 sales of \$80 million, up more than 25 per cent from 1990, it is plainly an approach that works.

CHERYL MORROW is Vancouver

before, says his fascination with creating new and useful objects is rooted in such childhood pastimes. "The more I found out about design, the more I realized I could do the things I loved in a job—I was excited by the three-dimensional aspect of it all," he recalls.

His ability to translate ideas into products with both grace and utility has made Bull one of the country's leading industrial designers. It has also helped push Canada into the forefront of the market for office furniture in Europe, the United States and Japan, where Bull's creations are considered some of the most attractive and practical available. Chief among them is RACE, an innovative, chic, and highly flexible method of organizing individual work areas. RACE consists of components that are designed to be easily adjustable. Space dividers, desktops and filing space are all supported by a horizontal beam with a so-called runway, a hollow one containing electrical wiring and data communication cables. The beam sits on metal caps at desktop level, providing easy access to electrical outlets and allowing air to flow freely around and under the work area. Padded ergonomic pencils can be swapped with other items, providing privacy. Unlike similar systems, each piece can be moved separately and the runway, for which the design is named, is flexible enough to accommodate rapidly changing communication systems.

First developed in 1978, RACE has been fine-tuned over the years and is continuing to gain in popularity. The system for which the New York City newcomer at the AIA identifies network, his executive and executive assistant in the field, Mich., acquired the manufacturing rights to RACE in 1990 and expects to post record sales this year. Bull, who leads a small design firm in Montreal, is proud to be part of Montreal, is also known for a wide variety of other products. His designs include a baby reassemble wheelchair for children that can also be used as a toy, and the so-called ballet holding table, which has a unique base that incorporates both an L and K shape. And in 1989, he completed work on the shell of a flight suit he later helped design for the training of Rafal and helicopter pilots. Despite his international success, Bull prefers to work in Canada. "I like the sensors, the CIBC, and Montreal," he says simply. "I'm just more comfortable with what I grew up with." In Bull's view, at least, he has no doubt that he is a Canadian.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CHERRYL MORROW

A CANADIAN STYLE?

For Alexander Menu, the debate over whether Canada is developing its own distinctive style of design is ultimately one about national identity. While doing research in 1982 for an industrial design book called *The TooTay Concept*, the Montreal-born designer discovered that there was not a single Canadian product among the top 10 selling toys in Canada. Instead, Canadian children play with things like Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles, Barbie and G.I. Joe dolls. "Canada is the only in-



Her designer Leung, inspired by Montclair and busy handbooks

identified country that doesn't have even one of its two toys in its best-seller list," said Menu. "Most people don't even think of a Canadian toy." That matters, he says, because statistics indicate that an adult's values are formed by childhood play. For Menu, the lack of a truly Canadian toy is a symptom of an undeveloped design sensibility, which in turn, is the result of a still undefined national identity.

Designers are split over whether there is a uniquely Canadian style of design. Menu is among those who say they detect no common thread running through Canadian work: the country is too big and its people are too diverse to have a common style. However, other designers are equally adamant that Canada is developing a distinctive, if subtle, style. Said Thomas Becker, associate dean of design at the Emily Carr College of Art and Design in Vancouver: "Canadian design is shaped by our land, by our psyche and by the natural resources that we have to work with." Such products as parkas and ski-bags are some of the most successful examples of this. Furthermore, many of Canada's most innovative designs are related to such practical needs as transportation and communication. "Canadian design is practical and down to

earth," said Becker. "It may not be flashy, but it works."

Menu notes that national styles of design frequently reflect the popular stereotype of national character. "Think of an Italian car," he says. "The Ferrari is fast and flashy, it's about machines. It's like an Italian car." He adds: "Think of a German car. It's big, solid, boxy, and well-built. That's also our perception of a German." As a result, it follows that Canadian design is influenced by the country's strongest national characteristics: reason and a reluctance to show off. "We don't like to show in this country," said Jacques Gerd, director of the industrial design school at Carleton University in Ottawa. "We don't like people standing out. We're a little bit old-fashioned, we're a little bit that stands up, gets hammered down." As a result, he adds, Canadian design tends to avoid flamboyance.

For his part, Terry Deacon, a Toronto furniture designer who cares elements as diverse as the chocolate box, his own and the spare lines of Alexander Shkur's furniture as design influences, says that there is one aspect of his work that reflects Canadian attitudes. "My designs have to be practical and functional," he said. "One in North America is going to buy a Deacon chair if it's a piece to sit in. You can't always say that about a Philippe Starck chair." That is a sign of the fact that the French designer whose work has been vigorously promoted as part of his government's economic strategy.

At the same time, however, a new generation of young designers is beginning to openly rebel at its Canadian roots. Amy Leung, 36, studied at the Parsons School of Design in New York City before returning to Toronto to start North Studio with a partner in 1990. They design high-quality hats, caps and other accessories that the company promotes as "glamorous utilitarianism." But the designs are inspired by Canadian sources, such as the RCMP's Gendarmes and the standard-issue uniform. In the United States they love to see things that are Canadian. "We put a big 'Made-in-Canada' label inside all of them," she says that they like the northern feel of the products and they associate them with Canada's outdoor image. The utilitarianism research is also a good reason for designers, too, to look to designers from New York to Los Angeles, account for 60 per cent of the company's income.

Focusing on Canada's strengths, including its image abroad as a vast, pristine wilderness, is a way to develop both a design style and new markets. "Let us use the wilderness," said Ron De Winter, a Belgium-born designer based in Montreal. "I was in Europe and I wanted to buy a chair, there's no doubt in my mind that I would buy a Canadian chair now I could."

Menu, however, insists that the best way to go about creating a national identity—and national style—would be to design the perfect toy. One that is fun, challenging, creative and instructive—and one that would not crack in the cold.

BRENDA GILGUSH

MAGAZINE/JUNE 1993 10 1994 47



Hollywood gets serious

Traditionally, Hollywood movies have offered an escape from reality. That anyone venturing into a cinema these days should be prepared to grapple with some weighty themes—the Nazi Holocaust (Schindler's List), discrimination against gays (Philadelphia), police-state horrors in Northern Ireland (In the Name of the Father), wartime atrocities in Vietnam (Heaven and Earth), the decimation of American Indians (Geronimo), and the atonement of white liberals (America: The Degree of Separation). Even the season's greatest love story, *Docteur*, ends on a note of social responsibility—with a surgeon designed to reunite children of divorced parents.

It is not unusual for Hollywood to bring out its most serious movies at the end of the year, in time for Oscar consideration. But it is hard to remember a season with such a heavy lineup of non-entertained films. " studios try to make a balance of movies over the year," says Mike Gill, a senior vice president with Columbia Pictures in Los Angeles. "Some are designed only to make bankloads of money, and some try to say something meaningful about our world and hopefully make a modest profit or break even. But you could say the balance has shifted to movies more socially responsible films." Emphasizing an explanation, Gill adds, "With the state of the world economy and the rise of neo-Nazis, it is a different time. Also, the population is getting older, more sophisticated. You have to make a better movie than you did years ago."

Leading the trend is Steven Spielberg, who has made what many

Big topics are getting big-screen treatment

seem to have discovered his conscience.

For Spielberg, the evolutionary leap from *Jurassic Park* to *Schindler's List* marks a tale of passage. Hollywood's most successful fantasy ever chart grows up and goes serious. And with that coming of age, he may be comfortable of his conversion. Jonathan Demme, a director who has built a career on topical collections of his own social consciousness, has suffered homosexuality out of the Hollywood closet with *Philadelphia*, the first movie about AIDS by a major studio.

Only two years ago gay activists denounced Demme's *Silence of the Lambs* for portraying a serial killer as a transvestite (who stole his skin from his victims, etc.). The director quipped with the critics: "But he now conceals that making *Philadelphia* was partly an act of atonement, an attempt to erase a tradition of gay-screen stereotypes that he may have unconsciously reinforced." In trying to get his message across in *Philadelphia*, however, Demme found himself

straining to conform to another stereotype—the cliché of Hollywood's "I just trying to push it up for the shopping malls," he says. "We're trying to attract a big audience."

Working propaganda art is a delicate business, sometimes the lumps of social commentary simply are liable to dissolve. The new release, *In the Name of the Father*, and *Heaven and Earth* illustrate reminders of political insurance with mostly different results. Both movies are based on true and harrowing sagas of innocent bystanders who get trapped in the crossfire of history. But *Heaven and Earth*, the third chapter of Oliver Stone's Vietnam trilogy (after *Platoon* and *Born on the Fourth of July*), is a handsome epic that seems a failed by-product of shame. With *In the Name of the Father*, Irish director Jim Sheridan (his *Let It Be* has saved the political and the personal in long a hot last drama) a movie transcended with rage, compassion and wit.

In *In the Name of the Father* tells the story of what is arguably one of the greatest miscarriages of justice in modern British history. David (Din Lee) plays Gerry Conlon, one of the famous Guildford Four who spent 15 years in an English prison for a terrorist crime they did not commit. Based on Conlon's autobiography, the movie begins in the early 1970s, with law-breaking scenes of riotous bawling British troops in Belfast. Conlon, a petty thief on the run, gets mixed up in the neighborhood conflict. The action unfolds in the psychiatric strains of Foster Dale by Jim Sheridan—establishing a link between the counterculture and the folk culture that becomes a thread of the film.

But Conlon, a cheek-slapping layabout has no political interests. Learning his fate after a fight with his father, he moves into a hippie squat in London. One October night in 1974, Conlon and his friend Paul (Pat O'Brien) sneak into a police raid. The next night, bombs explode in two Guildford pubs (near London) killing five people. Rounding up suspects under the sweeping powers of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, the police jail Conlon, Hill and two of their friends. The authorities, correct confession by torture and intimidation. And as Conlon discovers much later, they suppress evidence substantiating his alibi. They also bury testimony from prominent IRA activists who were involved in the bombings—and whose fingerprints were found on the bomb site.

In *In the Name of the Father* presents a suggestive tale of injustice. But it also contains a moving father-son drama. Conlon's law-abiding father, Giuseppe (John Wood), is convicted as a co-conspirator in the bombings. The Godfather patriarch ends up raising a girl with the pregnant son. Over the years, the relationship changes. Gerry and he begin to fight his brother. With the help of a persistent lawyer (Sam Thompson) who uncovers the suppressed evidence, the Guildford Four's conviction was finally overturned in 1989.

With a pioneering performance that spans two decades, Din Lee Lewis makes an utterly credible transition from shadowy character in a realistic political prison. It is the most powerful performance of his career, eclipsing even his Oscar-winning work in Sheridan's *As If It Were True*. Thompson, meanwhile, is at his best as a shrewdly shrewd character—and secured the wrath of critics in a tabloid press just for appearing in the film. Although in *In the Name of the Father* takes a close stand against his mother, the movie's misdirection of British justice has long been a source of a time when his background comes unraveled.

Heaven and Earth looks that bad of tendency. It never quite gets beyond the personal war that Oliver Stone cannot be in saying with his conscience. The director's Vietnam combat veteran, now looks at

the war from other side, through the eyes of the young. His movies, a 14-minute epic, spanning nearly four decades, is based on an untold soldier by Le Ly Hayslip, a Vietnamese poet who lived in the United States by the war. The story, which Stone selected from two novels graphically books by Hayslip, captures a turbulent journey at home. Over the course of the film, she becomes a victim of torture and rape, a servant for a Saigon playboy who goes her pregnant, a cynical black marketeer, a prostitute, a war bride and a suburban housewife in suburban housewife in California.

The movie has its merits. As Hayslip, first-time actress Betsy Le Ly gives a poised, credible performance. As the arrested, white knight who wins her all in America, Tommy Lee Jones works up to a visceral portrayal of a war on the verge of a serious breakdown. And in retelling the Vietnam conflict, Stone found some missing locations in rural Thailand.

But, although Hayslip's story is a heart wrenching one, the movie's long-term impact is the way. The characters have to compete with a social track that has all the subtlety of a B&B. Short script amplifies her experience into a melodrama packed with a sensory appeal that is outside after another. Hayslip's rage, which is, played through the movie—a recurring flash of exposed breast in the jungle—seems on top of nothing. And the female, a lotus flower trampled by history, never transcends her role as an idealized victim in the name of a film.

The high point of the movie, sadly enough, is her arrival at suburban America. Conveying her wide-eyed culture shock, the camera cuts abruptly from the decline to a world of monster cars, dense forests and a bridge as big as a bed. For once, Stone's hyperbole offers comic relief. But on the whole, *Heaven and Earth* is doubtfully hard, right down to its pain. Even Stone clothes America's guilt with the tales of Buddhism, suggesting that Hayslip's justice—the way, the whole shouting match—is just a matter of bad karma.

Closer to home, *The Degree of Separation* offers a subtle take on divisions of class, race and sexual preference in America. Based on the hit Broadway play by John Gassner, and inspired by a true story, it is about a young, black, homosexual man who meets Paul (Pat O'Brien) who (who) lives his way into the Manhattan home of a high-society art collector and his wife—by claiming to be the son of Selma Potter. Donald Sutherland, aptly cast as a villainous, and Richard Gere, as a romantic, but single role, also the movie. Film and Oscar Krieger: "I really like you, you're entertaining a rich South."

African (Pat O'Brien) who Paul mistakes for their apartment. The play was performed precisely in a bar stage. But Australian director Paul Schepers has converted the stage with a visual luxury. Through the couple's Upper East Side apartment in a beautiful, grand box adorned with art, the actors' performance is the most elegant element of the play's dialogue, on stage in the theatre, seems unusual in cinema. *Sex Against Separation* comes across as a first play. It is a great play, playing with provocative images. And the idea behind the film—that everyone on the planet is just as persons connected from everyone else—is a fitting prelude for social responsibility at the end of the millennium. Especially in Hollywood, which is still trying to overcome a profound sense of separation from the world at large.

DAVID D. JOHNSON

BOOKS

Could there ever be an end to war?

An historian argues for restraint in battle

A HISTORY OF WARFARE

By John Keegan
\$34.95 (320 pages, \$34.95)

More war, so John Keegan simply doesn't in his ambitious new study has a strong claim to being the world's oldest profession, about even of the traditional ones for that. The "history" side (paintings dating back 15,000 years depict humans slugging arrows at their Stone Age enemies, yet Keegan cautions, albeit tentatively, to a radical conclusion, as end to war may finally be in sight. "Despite confusion and uncertainty," he writes, "it seems just possible to glimpse the emerging outline of a world without war." Too bad the rest of his book proceeds

little evidence for such optimism.

Keegan is no wide-eyed idealist. He is one of Britain's leading military historians, and the one who has written most convincingly about what war actually feels like for the men at the sharp end. In *The Face of Battle*, his 1975 study of four key battles, he documented the sounds and smells of combat as no one had done before. *A History of Warfare* displays his gift for detailed reconstruction—from the highly detailed accounts of primitive warriors to the 20th-century nightmare of "total war." The irony, as Keegan notes, is that almost all supposedly primitive peoples adopted tactics that limited casualties and muted the effects of war evasion: retreat and symbolic duels. They "made no fetish of hopeless courage," as Keegan's

inexorable phrase, and their restrictions on all-out warfare translated to an elemental system of arms control, one that modern peoples desecrated to their eternal cost.

It was the Greeks who were the first to break decisively with that tradition, embracing pitched battles and face-to-face combat in a way that shocked their contemporaries. But Keegan's chief villain is the 19th-century soldier and philosopher of war Carl von Clausewitz. Clausewitz's work *On War*, inspired by his experiences as a Prussian officer in some of the bloodiest battles of the Napoleonic Wars, became the most influential book on the subject. Keegan sets out to demonstrate that Clausewitz's famous dictum—that war is the continuation of policy by other means—is both factually wrong and disastrous in its implications. Wrong because warfare can be determined by cultural and social factors as much as by politics. Disastrous because Clausewitz's theories provoked international ideologues like the drive by modern leaders to throw off all restraint and plunge their peoples into the charnel house of the world wars.

Keegan uses Clausewitz as something of a theoretical punching bag. The Prussian can hardly be blamed, though, for the misuse of his theories by First World War generals who sacrificed hundreds of thousands of men in futile struggles or by Hitler, who in his final retreat to the German people cited "the great Clausewitz" as justification for what he had tried to achieve. Is warfare as al-



Irish soldiers admit profession

terrestrial theory of war, however, Keegan tells us in an intellectual aside.

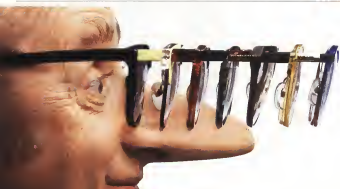
He began work on *A History of Warfare* in 1980 and his thinking has clearly been shaped by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the West and by the liberation of Rwanda from Iraqi occupation in 1991. Moscow's support for the American campaign against Iraq allowed the Gulf War to be fought under the cover of United Nations resolutions—and Keegan calls no less than "the first genuine triumph" of the idea of the just war since its principles were laid out in the 17th century by Dutch lawyer Hugo Grotius. For Keegan, the multi-minimal force arrived against Iraq can be a model for future warriors who take up arms in just civilian action against "ethnic Big Game, racialist warlords, ideological extremists, common pillagers and organized international criminals."

It sounds great—or rather, a world has been saved and that kind of inter-brotherly war (see George Bush and Norman Schwarzkopf) had been seemingly vanquished. Saddam Hussein and his allies in the shattered "new world order" it sounds much less convincing now that other much less convincing conflicts are defying the best intentions

of pacifists and what would be peacekeepers. Somalia and the former Yugoslavia are only the most obvious examples of places where ethnic legions, regional warlords and the rest are running wild. And Saddam's survival in power demonstrates, as Keegan himself observes, the ultimate powerlessness of Western might against an opponent who is debilitated in every conventional military sense but still claims victory according to an entirely different set of cultural assumptions.

Keegan writes wisely about the dilemma recognized by all but the strictest of pacifists: modern warfare is undesirable yet a world without armies would fall into chaos and be unsustainable. His solution: today's warriors must look back to the Clausewitzian assumption that war is a legitimate and necessary extension of political goals. Rather, they must rediscover the virtues of earlier times. Writes the author: "The habits of the primitive—devotes themselves of restraint, diplomacy and negotiation—deserve reformation." Keegan's re-aging pacifists of modern warfare would certainly be different from what we are all too used to. It is far less clear, though, that they would achieve anything we would recognize as peace.

ANDREW PHILLIPS



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Playing a role

Trudeau does not drop his mysterious mask

PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU MEMOIRS
(CBC, Mondays beginning Jan. 8, 9 p.m.)

Only in fleeting moments did the face of Pierre Elliott Trudeau betray him. Throughout his reign as Canada's 16th prime minister, Trudeau used facial expressions as a calculated shield of privacy. Winking, smirking, beginning him at a distance or a distance, the former Liberal leader rarely revealed what he really thought. In a letter to Trudeau in 1980, Marshall McLuhan described his visage as a "very cold corporate mask that is your major political asset." When that mask dropped—in a did in the 1981 constitutional talks with Trudeau's ghosting outstage place at a deposed Parti Québécois leader René Lévesque—the effect was often chilling.

As befitting and smiling in retirement as he was in public life, Trudeau at 73 now seems more willing to open up—but only a bit. Much of the CBC's 10-part, 50-hour series, airing Sunday nights from Jan. 9 to Feb. 6, consists of interviews with Trudeau conducted by journalists Ron Goshen and Terence McKenna over the past two years. Producers Rick Denham and Simon Timney and director Brian McKenna, along with the interviewers, clearly intended to crack Trudeau's facade of inscrutability. For the most part, however, they allow him to talk all sorts of questions—and maintain his self-protective stance. Yet the film-makers did manage to come at Trudeau from some of the country's most private figures. At one point, looking back at his career, Trudeau admits that he was mostly playing a role. "I was acting with my own face," he says, then adds with a grimace: "Sometimes I tended to look a bit too close."

The opening episode of *Memoirs* goes to the childhood roots of Trudeau's penchant for hiding behind a charade. It reveals his scrappy beginnings in a skippy close on Deaver Street in Montreal. The documentary then chronicles the family's move to more privileged homes in a more upscale part of the city, the Upper St. Lawrence, after Pierre's parents, Charles and Genevieve, struck it rich with a string of gas stations. That tale, recounted in depth by Trudeau in the spinoff book *Memoirs*, is accompanied by Maclean's home movie, a testament in 35-mm film to the bond between an irrepressibly upstart son and his strict but doting father. In a moving sequence, Trudeau relates the first steps of a 15-year-old boy, knees at the top of

the stairs, who has just learned that his father, 47, has died of pneumonia. As his sharp features collapse in soft sorrow, he mutters to the thought: "This is the end of the world."

Such flashes of intimacy are startling because there are so few. In a recent reunion with Cuban President Fidel Castro in Havana,



The outdoorsman, despite hours of interviews, he keeps giving from view.

Trudeau emerges in a relaxed discussion, in Spanish, about foreign policy and the importance of keeping a healthy distance from American influence. It is at a meeting of old friends, two commentators seem to appear to forget, if only momentarily, the presence of a camera. In another sequence, Trudeau reveals an almost shy pride as he takes his 17-year-old son, Sasha, on a tour of his old haunts in Paris where he studied for a year before entering law school.

The series offers few insights into Trudeau's nomadic life. Director McKenna told Maclean's that it was difficult to get Trudeau to say anything at all about his exile. Margaret, when the film-makers ask the former leader, an film, about his contribution to the 1974 election campaign—which took the Liberals into an unexpected minority government in majority standing—Trudeau is slyly contriving. McKenna recalls that Trudeau was "blown away" when he later

watched footage of Margaret on the air as pages read, yet he refused to alter his com next that he could have done it without her.

Paired with Trudeau's reticence, the creators of *Memoirs* have turned to the fairly few moments that marked his era to help define their complex subject. By sifting the film archives of Canadian, American and British sources, they deliver a wide, but in even, array of images. Crucially the soaring footage of the late 1960s and early 1970s re-creates spring in Quebec—including the discovery of the corpse of provincial cabinet member Pierre Laporte in the trunk of a car shadowed by his 14-year-old son—re-creates the most dramatic, and perhaps worst, of the Trudeau years. But the series is played by stretches in which even Trudeau appears bored by the often tedious job of running a country. And in the recent inter-

views, he appears uncomfortable, even resistant about being asked to explain himself. Unusually to his connections and unswayed by criticism he gives his detractors no respite to change their minds.

The man, Trudeau would clearly like the soldiers to admire—but from afar—as the solitary figure who returns to the Canadian wilderness in a canoe to search for himself. When he was a boy Trudeau changed his name, Elliott, to Expert, the middle name of the French Canadian explorer Rochon. It was an affection that did not endure: child hood. But each episode of *Memoirs* opens and closes with Trudeau paddling across an unspoiled lake, or foraging an unspoiled rapid in the real, to complete the image of Trudeau as the lonely adventurer, he glides from view. Typically, though, he leaves the water rippled in his wake.

BY KATE PILTON

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Jean Chrétien as Trudeau the Second?

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

As they were leaving Parliament Hill after hosting a reception recently, Jean and Alice Chrétien had almost reached the exit when the Prime Minister of Canada stopped in his tracks, touched his wife on the arm and donned his reading glasses. Then, he bent and squinted at a plaque below a tapestry on the wall. "Ah," said Chrétien, with a satisfied grin, as he rose and addressed Alice. "You said it was a Bouwens, I said it was a Vermeire. In fact, it is a (Galeria) Rousseau-Vermeire."

While Jean Chrétien may evoke a variety of descriptions and impressions from Canadians, "unpolished art lover" would fairly put him top the list. But Chrétien is generally not just gazed at by his wife, Alice, who is addition to knowing three languages—English, Spanish and Italian—fluently over the years, is also a former art teacher. Her husband is also a well-informed and devoted lover of classical music, an enthusiastic supporter of the performing arts. Perhaps Jean Chrétien is at it best when the qualities of fellow politicians ranging from Ralph Klein to Bill Clinton.

It is an irony among political insiders that what you see of politicians in public is seldom what you get when you meet them in an intimate setting. Pierre Trudeau was almost never reserved or grumpy when the freeborn person he got on for public use. And Brian Mulroney is considerably more laid-back, charming and on occasion, powered with an earthy humor more revealing than the otherwise stuffy and unapologetic who posed as the first Canadian prime minister.

The case of Jean Chrétien—the self-described Little Guy from Shawinigan—is more complex. In the beginning, Chrétien shared created an image as a country boy whose disarming character traits seemed to be his unimpaired syntax, careful phrasing and homely, endearing politeness. Over time, Chrétien became one of the most beloved figures in mod-

Canadians must become accustomed to a leader who bears little in common with his traditional image

ern Canadian politics, his book *Struggle for the Front* is the most positive political autobiography in the country's history. Yet that same country boy image later made him an unlikely choice to become prime minister.

Now, Canadians must become accustomed to a national leader who, after 20 years in politics, bears little in common with his traditional image. Before the Oct. 25 federal election, opponents described Chrétien as a conservative much like every Canadian's dirty uncle, someone who would smile benevolently at everyone, agree with everything, and understand nothing. Some Liberals, never politely, talked of a "Roosevelt-Renaissance style leadership"—which, some might say, sounded like the next thing.

The reality is quite different. Over time, Canadians may come to their love or dislike of a Chrétien government, but they should never doubt who man it. Certainly Liberals do not—especially those who have misinterpreted the bleak state and coldly important manner that signal Chrétien's displeasure. "That is very much the boss's style"—the more than I think many of us realized it would be—was not Liberal cabinet minister of the way the new government is run. That

is evident on a daily basis after his quinting man in the indoor pool at 24 Sussex Drive. Chrétien pores through a collection of thick red and green binders containing minutes and proposals regarding his approval. Nothing is left unturned or overlooked upon for more than 48 hours—and most decisions are made in less than half that time.

Chrétien's leadership style and personal characteristics are also far more evocative of Trudeau than either one might care to acknowledge. Like Trudeau, Chrétien's aggressive, outgoing manner masks the fact that he is a deeply private man who keeps his feelings highly under wraps. Both are occupationally fit and intensely competitive, the gold course, where Chrétien practices, swims and carries in himself, is one of the few places where he lets his emotions show unfiltered. Both have many acquaintances, but, by choice, few friends. Trudeau was so self-absorbed during his time in prime minister (his one former executive assistant recalls that Trudeau seldom called him by name—and may not have always remembered it, Chrétien's memory for names is not good, but he is less inhibited by that fact, he usually refers to cabinet members by their last name only and disperses with the "Minister" Women are always "Madame" regardless of what language he is speaking.

Like Trudeau, Chrétien regards 24 Sussex as a private domain to be seldom used for an entertaining and barely life is off-limits to the public. Since moving into the residence, Chrétien's office on the basement floor is almost devoid of personal possessions other than the inevitable photograph of Alice and several of their grandchildren. Similarly, the decor at Sussex Drive since the Chrétien moved in is sparse but striking, as it is his interests, many come in question—almost entirely made up of furniture on loan from the library, at least department that was previously used in embassies abroad.

Jean Chrétien is Pierre Trudeau the Second. Besides, among other things, Chrétien has another Trudeau's elegance and his sense of humor. But he is more in effect with some things Trudeau did not have: an extensive firsthand knowledge of the workings of most major portfolios. In short, Chrétien is not the usually simplistic perception that successful political opponents and mere social allies have tried to make him out to be. Time then, to consider that the so-called Little Guy from Shawinigan has passed its expiry date. As Prime Minister, the art-loving Chrétien has the whole country to use as his canvas. And soon, Canadians will feel much better—and worse—things to call him.

Anthony Wilson-Smith is Editor Anthony Wilson-Smith's Backstage Ottawa column and is opening a new copy bar north in the Ottawa section.



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